COAST AREA

MISSISSIPPI MONITOR

11th EDITION

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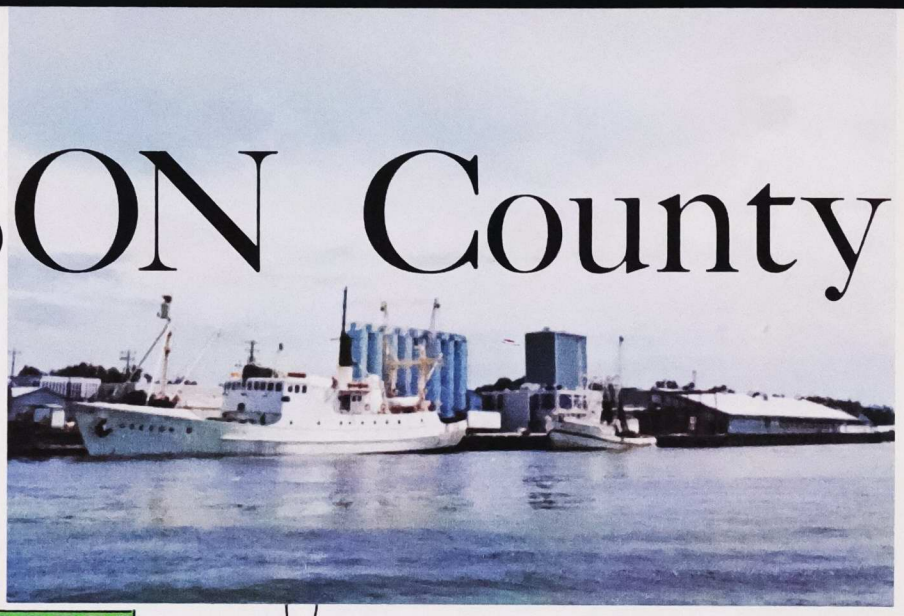
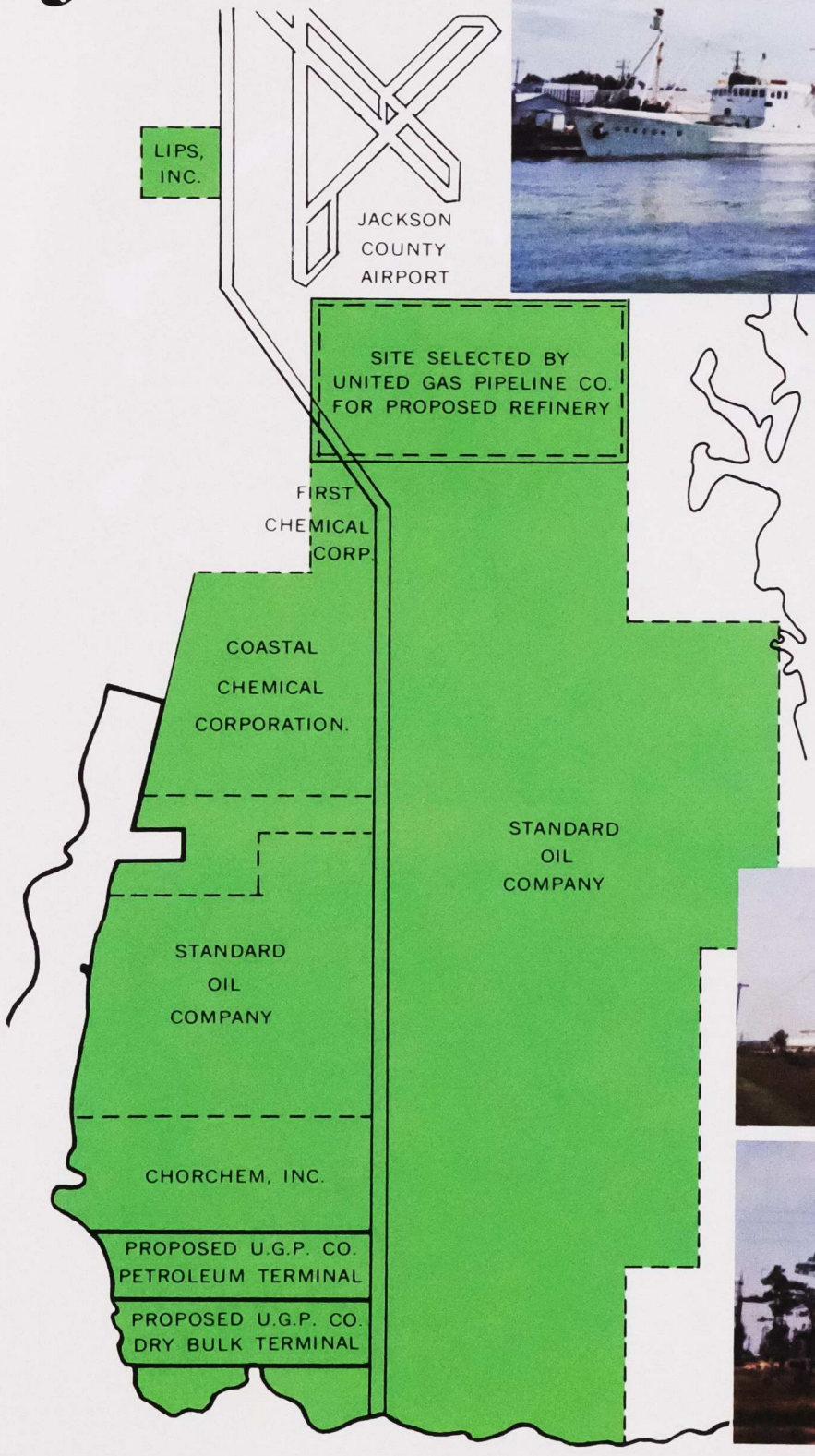
JACKSON County





where Busy Waterways and Industry

mean prosperity and progress and make Jackson County a constantly expanding center of dynamic activity in Mississippi. Bayou Casotte and the Pascagoula River are the water commerce and industrial centers, keys to this unique success story. Learn more about the Cinderella Port of Pascagoula's twin facilities. For information contact the Jackson County Port Authority, Pascagoula, Miss.

JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS and

JACKSON COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY

COAST AREA

MISSISSIPPI MONITOR

T.M.

11th EDITION

- WAYNE DUCOMB—Editor
  Photography—production—circulation
- NEL DUCOMB—Director
  Design—public relations—art
- WAYNE DUCOMB, JR.
  Research—records

GUEST CONTRIBUTORS

- OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
  Gulf Coast Research Laboratory
- C. KIETH HOWLE
  Director of Utilities
  Mississippi Public Service Commission
- OFFICE OF INFORMATION
  Keesler Air Force Base
- F. M. KYLE, JR.
  District Manager
  South Central Bell Telephone Co.
- ADA REID
  Director of Public Relations
  Gulfport Memorial Hospital
- RICHARD TICE
  I & E Forester
  Mississippi Forestry Commission
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  NASA Public Affairs Office
  Mississippi Test Facility
- PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
  Mississippi Park Commission
- JACK DIFFERENT
  Executive Director
  Gulf Regional Planning Commission
- JAMES H. WATTS
  Mississippi A & I Board

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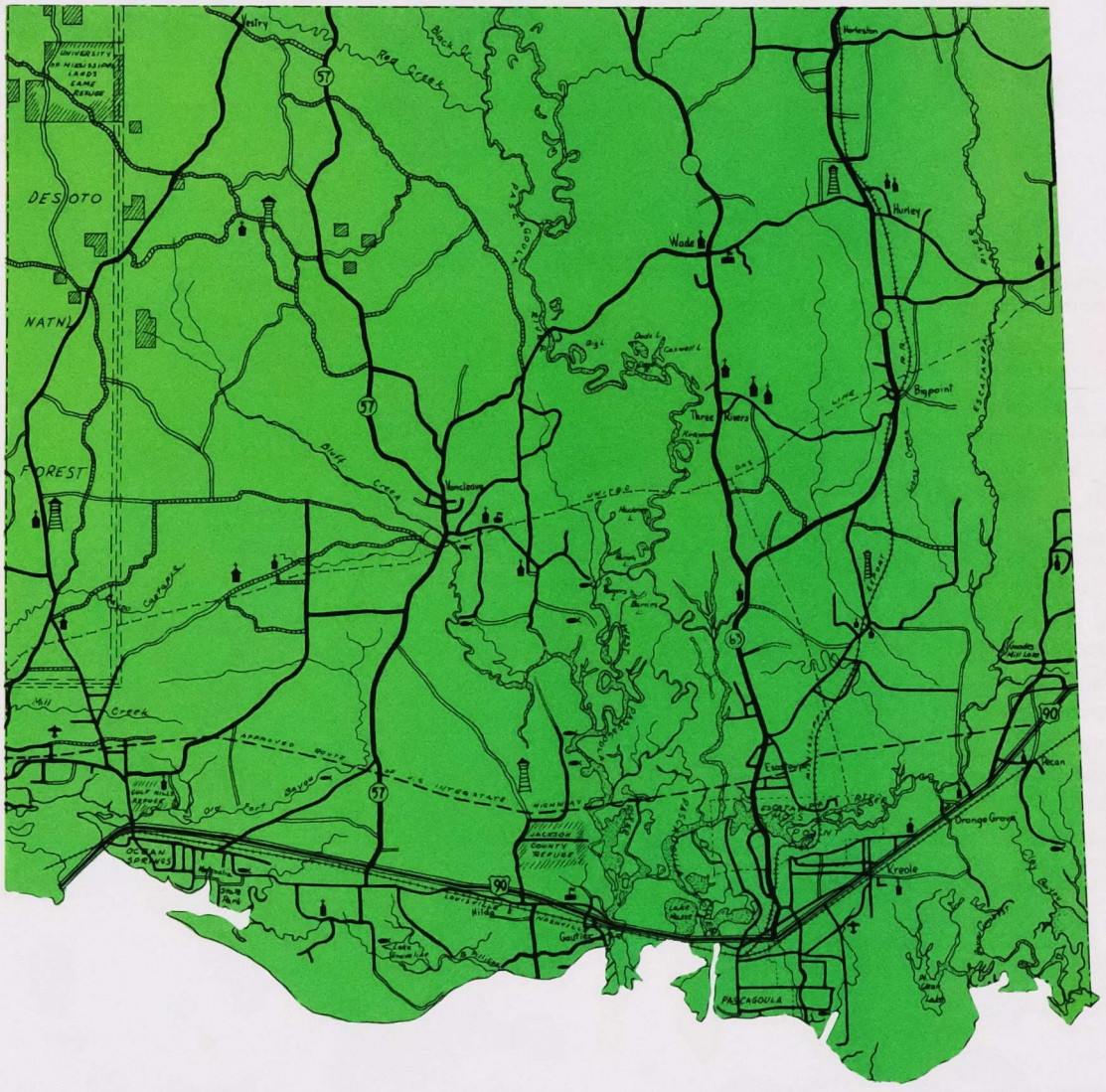
CONTENTS

Cover: Test stand in background represents yesterday's purpose at Mississippi Test Facility in Hancock County, which was testing Saturn booster rockets used to land men on the moon. Today's purpose, studying Earth's environment, is represented by pumps and inlet basin in foreground, part of the Flood Plain Simulation of the Gulf Coast Hydroscience Center—U. S. Geological Survey—(story on page 48), one of the many agencies at MTF as new occupants.

JACKSON county



Sponsored by the Jackson County Board of Supervisors

Right, late evening sunlight on country home in Jackson County. Opposite page, warehouse at East Port Facility, Bayou Casotte; loading at dock, East Port Facility.

AREA—744 sq. miles; 476,160 acres.

POPULATION—1972 est., over 92,000.

LOCATION—Southeast Coastal Mississippi; George County, north; Gulf of Mexico, south; Alabama border, east; Biloxi Bay, southwest; Harrison and Stone Counties, west.

CLIMATE—Mild, annual averages, temperature 74° (Jan. 52°, July 83°), frost-free days 279, rainfall 50 in.

GOVERNMENT—County Board of Supervisors, one from each of five beats; County organized Dec. 14, 1812; 3 incorporated cities, Pascagoula, Moss Point, Ocean Springs.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $163,780,658, approximately 25% of real value. Tax levies; Beat 1 county, 81.7; Beat 2 Moss Point in and out, 48.2; Beat 3 Pascagoula in and out, 51.7; Beat 4 Ocean Springs in and out, Pascagoula out, 46.7; Beat 4 county, 81.7; Beat 5 county, 81.7; Bonded debt, $6,995,000 General Obligation; Industrial, Special General Obligation Port, $5,295,000.

SCHOOLS—4, total enrollment 6,260; Jackson County Junior College 3,553; Cerebral Palsy School enrollment 33, parochial, 1,086 (in cities), private 2, enrollment 585.

MEDICAL—Singing River Memorial Hospital, U.S. 90, Pascagoula, Satellite Hospital, Ocean Springs; County Health Dept.

UTILITIES—Urban and industrial electricity, Miss. Power Co.; rural electricity, Singing River Electric Power Ass'n; natural gas in urban areas, United Gas Co.

HIGHWAYS—U.S. 90 east-west; State 63 north-south; State 57 north-south; numerous good county roads.

TRANSPORTATION—Mainline L&N Railroad, Miss. Export Railroad (from L&N Pasc. to Evanston, Miss.-meets GM&O RR), 2 Bus Lines, Jackson County Airport-Pasc., scheduled flights, 7 motor freight lines, deep water port facilities.

COMMUNICATIONS—Newspapers; 2 dailies, Pascagoula; weekly, Ocean Springs; dailies from Gulfport, Mobile, New Orleans, Jackson. Radio Stations; WCIS, WPMP, both AM-FM; radio and television reception from nearby sending stations.

RECREATION—Beaches, small boat launching ramps, fishing camps, Magnolia State Park, game preserves, hunting, fishing, golf, dude ranch, small craft harbors.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Oil refinery, chemicals, fertilizers, wood products, marine ways, fluid power technology, refractory brick, petroleum by-products, ships and submarines, steel construction, animal traps, sports equipment, seafood, clothing, food containers, canning, construction, printing, ladies handbags.

NATURAL RESOURCES—Deep water ports, abundant ground and surface water, mild climate, good farming soil, timber, products of the sea, salt domes.

PLANNING—A 12 member County Planning Commission has been established to study and advise on best possible land use and development. The Jackson County Board of Supervisors and the Jackson County Port Authority continue with plans for constant improvements and extensions of facilities and services at port and harbors and to cooperate with all industrial ventures.

On August 1, 1972, Mississippi's Governor William L. Waller made the spectacular announcement that Jackson County has been selected to be the location of a new $280 million synthetic natural gas refinery which would employ 300 people when it begins operations in 1975.

The new refinery's construction would include docks, terminals and refinery facilities in the Bayou Casotte Industrial Area, becoming the second big refinery in that site.

The Pennzoil Company stated that its prime reason for selection of the Bayou Casotte location was appreciation of the aggressive leadership at local, state and federal levels in seeking the deepening of the existing ship channel to 50 ft. which, when realized, will make Pascagoula the deepest port on the U.S. Gulf of Mexico coastline.

The establishment of this plant in Coastal Mississippi would provide a reliable source of industrial fuel for new plant operations.

Jackson County's aggressive leadership is noteworthy in all areas of public concern. An evaluation of resident and industrial water needs for the next 30 years resulted in planning for two large reservoirs.

One, primarily for fresh water, is proposed for Cedar Creek in north Jackson County and would extend into neighboring George County. Because the water could be shared, the two county involvement would make the project a district endeavor with eligibility for a larger share of federal funding. Cost estimates for this 8,000-acre reservoir are about $12 million and estimated building time would require three years.

In early summer of 1972, engineers were authorized to proceed with plans for a reservoir in the Black Creek area that could serve Mississippi Power Company's proposed $97.8 million steam generating plant for water cooling purposes. This reservoir will be a vital part of Jackson County's Industrial Water Supply System.

In early August of 1972 three new water and sewer districts for the county were declared feasible by engineers engaged to study the projects. The total cost of the projects is estimated at $23.9 million. One would serve the Escatawpa-Helena-Hurley area, another for the Gautier area and the third for the St. Martin-Gulf Hills area in west Jackson County. Installations of these new water systems make possible the establishment of new fire departments to protect the people of these districts.

In June of 1972 contracts were signed for a pollution abatement system to be constructed on the Escatawpa River, consisting of aeration basin, laboratory, service center, and mechanical equipment. This project is financed through a revenue bond issue of $2.3 million and is a major move by the county's leaders to cope with the removal of pollutants from streams. The system will be operated by the Jackson County Port Authority.

Another project announced by the Board of Supervisors is a plan to dredge a channel across the beach front from Bayou Casotte to East Pascagoula River. The 20-ft. wide, 12-ft. deep channel, some 2,000 ft. off the seawall, will be of much service to marine interests.

While keeping pace with the requirements of the industrial and water commerce segments of the local economy, the county's leaders also maintain services for citizens at an admirably high level. For example, the Jackson County Sheriff's office maintains 24-hour patrolling in rural areas; a county agent's office works with operators of some 275 farming operations; in a year's time the county health department rendered services to individuals that would have cost them over one-half million dollars; a new

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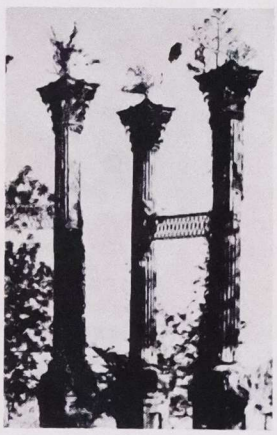
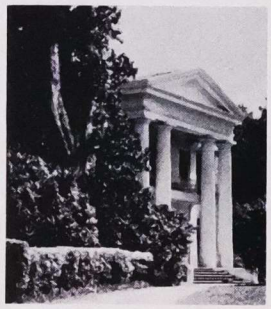
That's Mississippi! Where you can have the time of your life and return home not only with a beautiful suntan, but with an invaluable glimpse into the South's historical past. Here you can see the Father of Waters, the Siege of Vicksburg and a rock hunter's paradise. You can wind through piney woods, past rocket pads to the sand beaches of the Gulf. You can follow the trail of French explorers to the land of Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. You can visit the town that was 'too pretty to burn" by General Grant and the Versailles of the territory. There's Jeff Davis' last home, battlegrounds and Indian mounds. Mississippi doesn't end with history. The present is full of fish-filled reservoirs, jet-age airports and modern highways. There's modern camping sites and back-to-nature state parks. It's all here waiting for you under the warm Mississippi sun. Mississippi, the Hospitality State.





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Mississippi

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library was established in the St. Martin area; a $1,045,920 project for enlarging facilities at Singing River Hospital in Pascagoula and a $1.15 million addition for the Ocean Springs Hospital were scheduled.

Volunteer fire departments in the Escatawpa area with 10 personnel, and in the Fort Bayou area with 29 personnel, both have 24-hour service available for citizen protection in those areas.

Since transportation demands priority attention in high-growth areas, attention has been directed to securing needed access to Interstate 10 (now under construction) at key points and authorization for resealing of 25.5 miles of state aid roads was made known in early 1972. Keen local interest has been aroused by an announcement from the Mississippi Highway Dept. of its plans to construct a 4-lane highway from the Tennessee line at Corinth to Pascagoula, providing a north-south "straight line" traffic corridor through the state.

Working with Gulf Regional Planning Commission, a drainage study was evaluated by city and county officials as an essential element for continued progress and again the regional approach was deemed most beneficial.

To maintain quality education for youth of the county, the Jackson County School Board purchased a 20-acre Gautier site in February of 1972 for a new elementary school and announced a 12-classroom addition for College Park Elementary School in that community and a 14-room addition to the St. Martin East School in the western part of the county. It was also announced by the superintendent that a one semester course in environmental education would be added to the high school curriculum with emphasis on career opportunities in environmental areas.

In June of 1972 the School Board announced the adoption of a $745,560 building program with other expenditures including equipment costing an additional $115,720. Improvements at the school system's various centers have attempted to keep pace with the increased enrollment due to growth in the area.

The Jackson County Campus of the Gulf Coast Junior College District offers unusual educational opportunities in vocational training geared to local industry in addition to regular academic courses. In March of 1972 a new $930,280 athletic building with an adjoining $61,616 heated swimming pool was announced as the latest addition to this handsome campus.

Industry is aware of the advantages of locating in Jackson County. In March of 1972 a firm specializing in fluid power technology located a new manufacturing facility in the Bayou Casotte Industrial Area. In April of '72 another corporation announced it would establish a barge fleeting area with an initial capacity of 40 barges with room for expansion to a 100-barge capacity. The Port of Pascagoula, a fast-growing bulk-handling port will find this new operation a valuable asset in its competition with other Gulf ports.

The port facilities, with a total of six ship berths, 510,000 sq. ft. of transit sheds, 67,000 sq. ft. of warehouse storage and vast open storage areas, also include a 3.1 million bushel grain elevator and 38 ft. channels to both east and west port areas. Two railroads and seven motor freight lines serve the area with four of the trucklines maintaining local terminal facilities. The Jackson County Port Authority owns approximately 4,800 acres of industrial land in the Pascagoula area.

The Port Authority operates the Jackson County Water Supply System, for industrial water only, which has an operating capacity of 25 million gallons per day at a residual pressure of 70 pounds per sq. in. and a raw water storage capacity of 30 million gallons at the treatment plant.

The good living environment of the county has much to do with the success of the county's industrial picture. The people are hospitable by nature and share in many activities that help to provide interesting leisure hours. Annual events such as Mardi Gras festivities, Festival of the Arts, Fishing Rodeo, golf tournaments, regattas, Spring Home and Garden Pilgrimage are but a few of many events that fill the calendar.

The healthy economy of the county is reflected in bank deposits that topped $240 million in 1972 and a steady increase in sales tax collections.

Jackson County enjoys a dominant position in the industrial picture of today's growing South, a position reached through years of competent leadership and dedicated hard work. Thoughts expressed by those guiding the development of the county at this time indicate that it is still being steered in a positive, forceful manner toward a success greater than could have been anticipated a mere two decades ago.

Jackson County has many new schools.

First National Bank of Jackson County at Ocean Springs.

First National Bank of Jackson County at Pascagoula.

Growth bank of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Jackson County

It opened its doors in Ocean Springs on November 25, 1968. Growth was beyond all expectations. Now it has opened a second and larger banking facility in Pascagoula, extending its "Gold Carpet Treatment" to all of Jackson County's rapidly developing port and industrial area. A full range of banking services for every personal and business requirement.

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GULF COAST RESEARCH LABORATORY

Concerned with the marine environment

by:
Office of Public Information
Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Marine scientists at the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory of Ocean Springs, an agency of the State of Mississippi, are often called the most experienced and knowledgeable "environmentalists" on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

"Environmental protection" as a popular catch phrase is in danger of being overworked today by certain segments of American society. Researchers at GCRL know they must learn everything they can about the basic natural eco-systems operating in the Coastal Zone of Mississippi, so that "environmental protection" is not just so much idle talk or emotionalism.

The environment is not only different from location to location, it changes almost from day to day. Before it can be protected someone has to learn what biological, geological and chemical factors are present and interacting to create a specific environment.

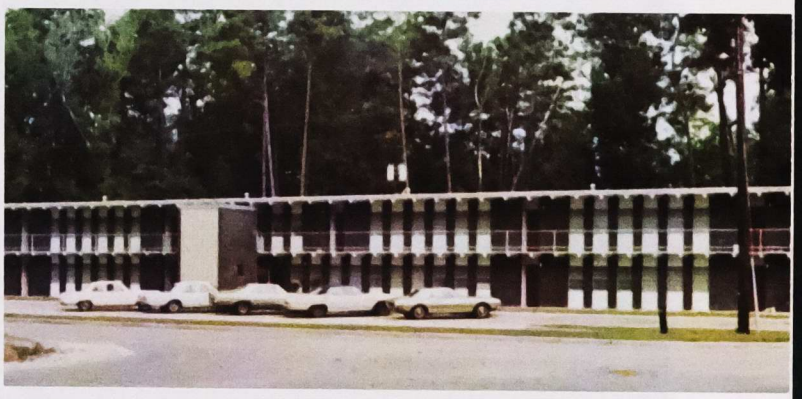
A small group of educators on the college level began in a small way 25 years ago to learn what they could about the marine environment of Mississippi. The Gulf Coast Research Laboratory was founded at that time by the Mississippi Academy of Sciences, leading to the establishment of the first "marine work" in the state.

Since 1947, the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory has made 98 percent of the scientific investigations of the plants, animals, geology and chemistry of the estuarine and marine waters of Mississippi. Today this once-modest institution has developed into a modern, well-equipped and sophisticated organization having a building complex valued in excess of $2 and 1/2 million and a full-time staff of about 100 personnel.

The scientific staff is interdisciplinary in structure comprising the following sections: Anadromous Fishes, Botany, Chemistry, Ecological Physiology, Ecology, Fisheries Management, Fisheries Research and Development, Geology, Ichthyology and Museum, Microscopy, Microbiology, Noxious Animals, Parasitology, Physical Oceanography and Statistics. Their broad background of training and experience makes possible comprehensive studies involving personnel from several sections. Each section, in addition, also carries on one or more independent projects.

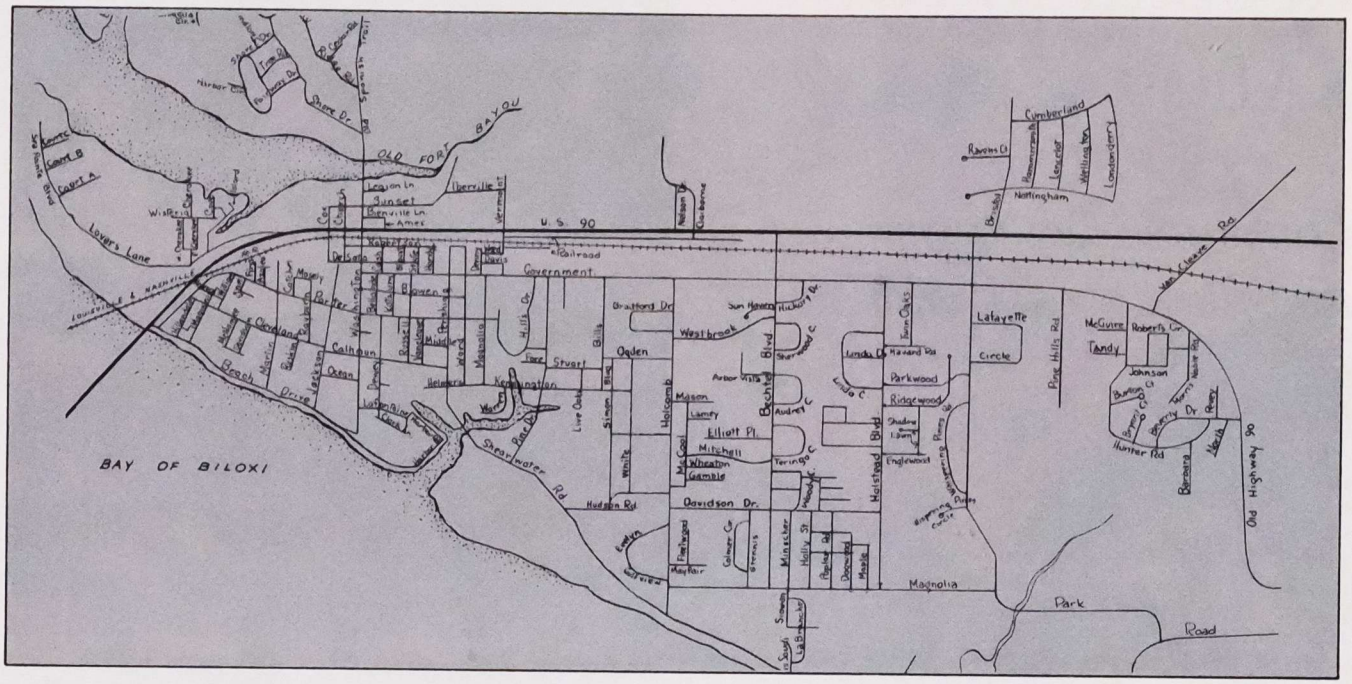
Increased state appropriations and new federal aid funds to the fisheries during the past decade enabled the Laboratory—under the leadership of Dr. Harold Howse, the current director, and Dr. Gordon Gunter, now director emeritus who was director from 1955 to 1971—to reach a high level of scientific competence.

Continued on page 58



To house its numerous research and teaching programs, the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory of Ocean Springs has a building complex comprising ten major structures, seven of them of modern design and permanent masonry construction with air conditioning. From top to bottom, the tri-winged Oceanography Building was completed in 1965 and contains both research laboratories and administrative space; the 2-story motel-type dormitory houses student bedrooms and baths plus office space for the Universities Marine Center; the 2-story Instructional Facility and the New Research Facility below it were both completed in 1971, following considerable loss of research and teaching space to Hurricane Camille.

OCEAN SPRINGS



Sponsored by the City of Ocean Springs

Right, houses under construction at Park Town East, developed by LeMoyne et Associe', a thoughtfully planned subdivision complete with all utilities, paved and curved streets, and an interesting layout. New homes are being constructed in various designs to make the neighborhood distinctive and attractive.

Opposite page, variations of the beautiful Day Lily, planted by the thousands throughout Ocean Springs, thanks to the efforts of garden club ladies who want to keep their city a showplace. Trees, such as the live oak pictured, are being registered by the Societe' des Arbres. Below the oak, a tree-shaded drive bordered with azaleas leads to a residence in Ocean Springs.

POPULATION—1970 census 9,580 city; school dist. est. 13,500.

LOCATION—Southwest Jackson County on mainline of L&N Railroad, bisected by U.S. 90; 2 miles east of Biloxi, 16 miles west of Pascagoula.

CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Major and 5 Aldermen; Code Charter.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation city $14,148,255, including school district $19,250,254, approximately 25% of real value. Tax levy 54 mills inside, 33 mills school district. Bonded debt city $158,000, school district $1,466,000 includes sht. term notes, self-liquidating revenue issues, water and sewer, $2,255,000.

SCHOOLS—Public 5, total enrollment 3,770; parochial 1, enrollment 260, private 1, enrollment 85.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police chief and 21 personnel, 5 school patrolwomen, 24 hour duty, 4 radio patrol cars, chief's car. Fire chief and 12 personnel, volunteer crew, chief s car, 2 trucks and auxiliary pumper, water pressure 50 lbs. per sq. in.; new $80,000 fire station and emergency operations center.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems, natural gas, electricity, see County.

MEDICAL—New hospital, satellite facility of Singing River Hospital, 34 patient rooms; doctors 10, dentists 4, 1 veterinarian.

CHURCHES—16, Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran, Latter Day Saints, Methodist, Presbyterian.

RECREATION—Golf course, yacht harbor, new yacht club, country club, stables at Dude Ranch, all water sports, hunting, sand beach, pier, athletic field, skating rink, Community Center, 3 playgrounds, full time recreation director to supervise year-round activities for all ages.

CULTURAL—City Library located at City Hall.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Rotary, Garden Clubs, Lions, Scouts.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Optics, choir and graduation robes, pottery, tourism, publishing, nets and twine.

PLANNING—7 man Planning Commission; Ocean Springs Industrial and Community Development Foundation Inc., dedicated to invite and encourage new industry and assist industry through contact with Jackson County Junior College, to set up courses in any needed skill or technology. Continental Consultants of Jackson, Miss. have updated all phases of comprehensive plan. Plans are underway for 5½ acre recreation area east of the city.

Rich in history and scenic beauty, chosen home of many artists and craftsmen, the colorful city of Ocean Springs is considered by many the most charming residential town on Mississippi's coastline. Famous as a resort for over a century, the city has managed to retain a distinctive appearance by keeping architectural styles of new construction and renovations reminiscent of influences of its French and Spanish rule of the eighteenth century. Also favored is the traditional Gulf Coast style of much shutter-trimmed window area shaded by broad verandas that shelter walls and windows from the summer sun.

Gracing the whole city are some of the coast area's most magnificent trees, shading homes, streets and business establishments. Ocean Springs' residents value these trees and in spring of 1972 a group formed the Societe' des Arbres to "preserve trees of all species which have a living association with historical events of the area; to conserve and protect trees or groups of trees which enhance the aesthetic and environmental values of the area; to establish a permanent registry of trees, citing their names, description and location."

A few months prior to the tree society's founding another project was launched by garden club ladies to make Ocean Springs a "Day Lily City" and thousands of the hardy flowers were planted at various points in the city. It is hoped that the day lily will gain recognition for Ocean Springs in the same manner that the azalea has reaped fame for Mobile.

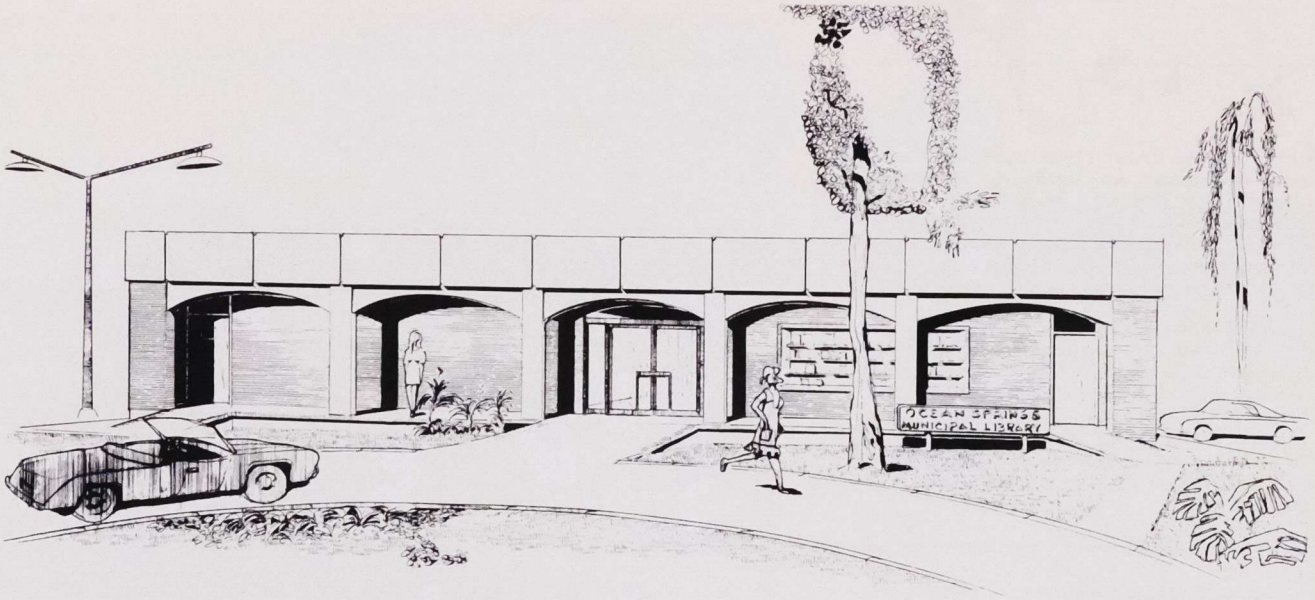
The day lily may be competing with the azalea right in Ocean Springs, for each year the springtime array of azaleas seems to grow more spectacular. Newcomers must surely feel they are driving through one great garden as they tour the hilly terrain of this lovely town.

Many coast residents travel to Ocean Springs to enjoy "special" shopping in the unusual gift and antique shops or to see art exhibits at the beautiful new Gallery Up, located on the main street of town. Each year Ocean Springs gains more resident talent all producing works of significance in pottery, sculpture, stained glass and painting.

A recently formed "1699 Society" hopes to make the local site of d'Iberville's first landing on the Gulf of Mexico coastline as well known as Plymouth Rock and plans have been prepared to build a replica of Fort Maurepas, the first settlement. An historical marker has recently been erected on U.S. 90 to note the location.

An opportunity to visit some of the private homes and gardens is offered visitors each spring when a Home and Garden Pilgrimage is held.

One of the newest subdivisions in Ocean Springs is Park Town East, a residential grouping of 320 home sites where seven reputable builders have purchased lots at this writing and will build homes in a diversity of plans with both interior and exterior design avoiding stereotyped situations. The price range of Park Town East homes is placed between $20,000 and $24,000. The development is about eight miles from Litton's West Bank Facility.



Architect's sketch of new Ocean Springs Library.

Above, a contemporary Ocean Springs home enjoys a canopy of moss-draped live oak branches. Below, a traditional house showing surrounding verandas that catch cool Gulf breezes.

Work of local artists is displayed during the annual South Mississippi Festival of Arts when performances in music, theatre, and the dance vie for attention with artistic renderings in stone, metal, glass and paint.

It is estimated that as many as 250,000 visitors per year will come to Ocean Springs when the headquarters of the Gulf Islands National Seashore is completed on a 400-acre site adjoining the city. Living history trails, marine exhibits and excursions to the offshore islands will offer memorable experiences for all ages.

An important oceanographic center, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, is located at Ocean Springs. It is not a tourist attraction however, but a center for serious research and study by students of marine sciences from universities throughout the United States.

Ocean Springs is competently guided by a group of officials who, with the help of a dedicated planning commission, utilize planning and zoning control to protect citizens from an intrusion that might mar this agreeable environment. For this reason, the city flourishes as a community of beautiful residential neighborhoods and attracts many who work in nearby cities.

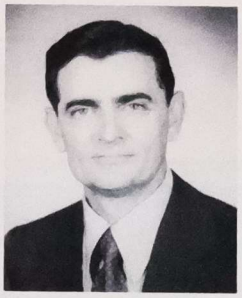
To further protect its citizens the city is selective concerning industry, yet has several impressive, successful operations producing products such as highly sophisticated optics, choir and graduation robes, fishing craft, seafood processing, and rehabilitated warehouse equipment.

A handsome new library, designed by a local architect, is under construction next to City Hall and the local hospital is being enlarged. Plans have been announced for the erection of a new $100,000 law enforcement center and extensions of sewer lines to new areas are underway.

Supervised youth activities in summer months included a bicycle rodeo, ping-pong tournament, pool tournament, and a one-day football camp, in addition to the usual recreation activities found in the area.

Building activity in the city has been considerable in recent months. New homes, apartment complexes, shopping centers, and a new marina, all show that local private building programs are geared to accommodate the many new residents who are continually arriving. Construction figures in 1971 totaled $7,940,865, almost four times the figure of 1964, and estimates for 1972 indicate a still higher figure at year's end.

And yet, with all of this activity, the feeling of relaxation is still dominant in this city of flowers, trees, and friendly, interesting people. Someone recently named Ocean Springs one of the safe places to live in these United States, based on law enforcement agencies' statistics. It would seem that the beauty and contentment that prevails in this unique city encourages only the most agreeable behavior from those who are fortunate enough to share its peaceful scene.



John L. Dale,
Commissioner for
Southern District.

MISSISSIPPI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

by: C. Keith Howle
Director of Utilities

Since 1884, when the Mississippi Railroad Commission was created, the state has had a regulatory agency for public carriers. In later years when the agency became the Mississippi Public Service Commission, the powers of the body were extended from railroads into the fields of motor carriers, electricity, natural gas, telephone, telegraph, water, sewer, and gas pipe line safety regulation.

By the enactment of the 1956 Public Utilities Act, all utilities except municipally owned or operated utilities, (serving within the corporate limits and up to one mile beyond) and certain cooperatives, were brought under the Commission regulation.

The Commission now is composed of the three elected commissioners, the executive secretary and 62 staff assistants, including the Utility Division, Motor Carrier Division, and the Utility Investigation Department, the Engineering and Utility Rate Department, Transportation Rate Department, Department of Court Reporters, Department of Insurance, and Accounting and Auditing Department.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following delegated powers and prerogatives are generally accepted and sanctioned by the Courts.

1. LEGISLATIVE powers and authority, which include the promulgation of rules and regulations, and the prescribing and fixing of just and reasonable rates.

2. QUASI-JUDICIAL powers and authority in the official acts of the Commission in its renditions, opinions, and resultant orders, arising from hearing of all matters coming before the Commission.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE powers and authority which include the enforcement of all rules and regulations, all orders and directives issued by the Commission, and all prescribed rules and laws enacted by the Legislature and assigned to this department for enforcement.

It is the Commission's responsibility to see that rates and charges for service are just and reasonable, that the approved rate schedules are adhered to, that the service rendered is reasonably adequate, and that the facilities constructed or acquired are required for the convenience and necessity of the public. In carrying out its responsibility, the Commission must answer complaints, make investigations, and conduct both formal and informal hearings.

UTILITIES DIVISION

The Utilities Division of the Commission, under Director Keith Howle and twelve utility investigators, conducts public meetings regarding utility matters, handles consumer complaints, works with utility companies in expansion programs, makes surveys to determine type of service being provided and cooperates with community groups to secure utility service improvements, and compiles information as to the availability of utility facilities. This division conducts on the average of 2,650 investigations each year.

Engineering

The engineering staff under Chief Engineer G. S. Watrous, Jr., provides assistance to the Commission and other staff members in the analysis of exhibits to the testimony of technical witnesses, and in the interpretation of tariffs of newly organized utilities seeking approval of their proposed rates, terms and conditions constitute a major activity. In cases of revisions and additions to an established tariff of a utility, the engineering staff advises the Commission of the effect of such changes, insures proper procedure and provides supplementary information as to new classes or types of service offered or withdrawn.

Over a 16-year period ending December 31, 1971 the Public Service Commission had heard a total of 8,133 utility, motor carrier, and railroad cases, an average of slightly over 42 cases per month. These cases range from multi-million dollar rate hearings to individual area transfers.

Among the utility cases before the Commission are applications of water associations, which total 486 in the state, seeking authorization to operate as non-profit organizations. They represent an investment of 88 million dollars.

Today, there are 23 independent telephone companies in the state who have more than 55,000 telephones in service with all modern equipped exchanges, with an investment of almost 31 million dollars.

As of July, 1972, the Commission regulates 45 electric power companies, 17 natural gas companies, 24 telephone companies, 12 mobile radio telephone companies, one telegraph company, 617 water companies, and 66 sewer companies, for a total of 782 utilities holding Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity from the Public Service Commission.

Accounting

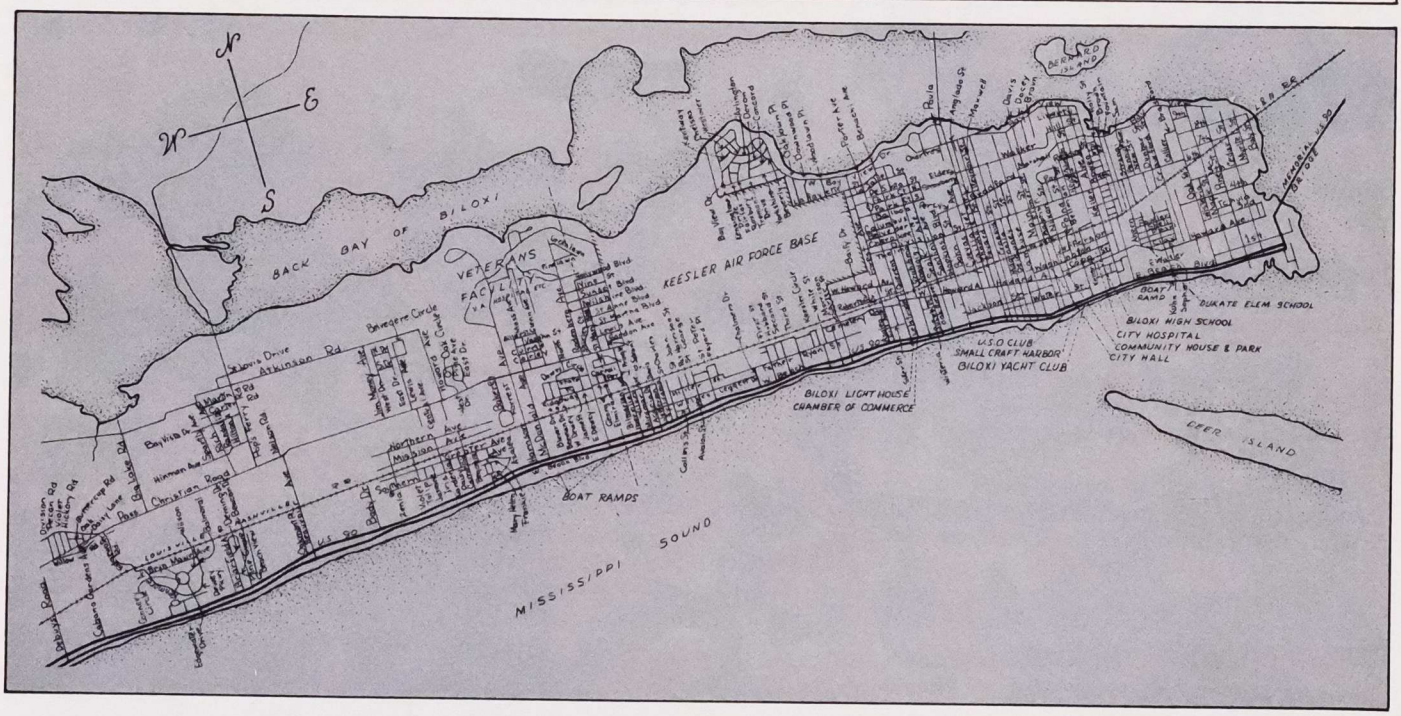
The Accounting and Auditing Department of the Commission under Chief Accountant Douglas H. Brumfield assists the Commission in matters regarding the accountability of all utilities under its jurisdiction, performs audits and prepares accounting studies necessitated by the filing of rate applications by the various utilities, prepares necessary financial reports, data and studies to be used in rate hearings and rate proceedings, together with the preparation of cost studies and pro forma statements of operations showing the effect of requested rate increases on utility customers. These duties are in addition to all internal accounting of the Commission.

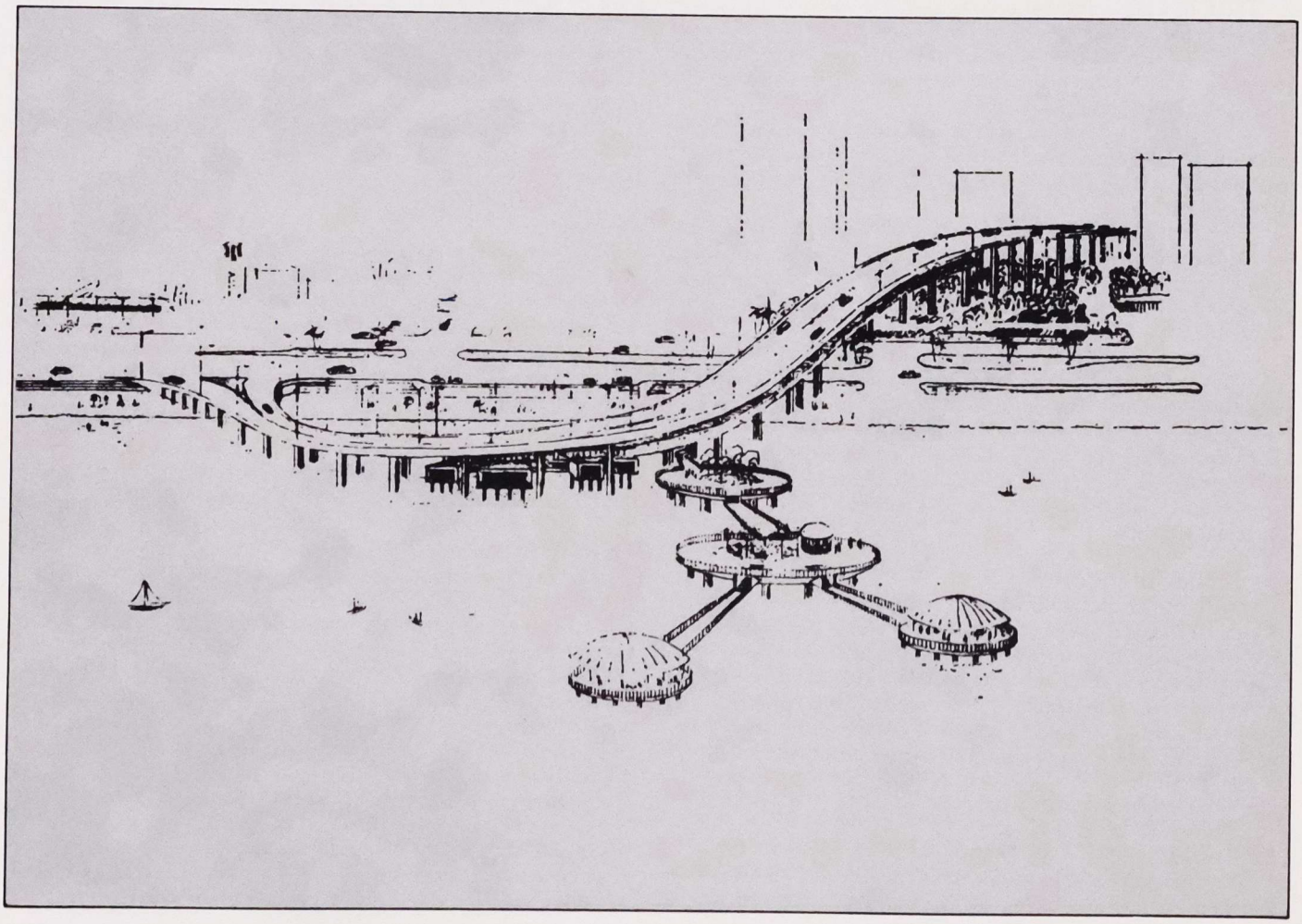
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The Transportation Division, headed by Director G. D. Elliott, includes Chief Enforcement Officer John I. Mitchell and 15 inspectors who are responsible for enforcing the Motor Carrier Regulatory Act of 1938 and six railroad safety inspectors resulting from the Railroad Safety Act of 1970. The motor carrier enforcement personnel's duties include investigation of all alleged violations and direct enforcement of laws, rules, regulations, orders, and directives of the Commission. In addition, they are responsible for detection and apprehension of carriers transporting property for hire without authority.

The railroad inspectors' duties include the safety of the broad spectrum of track, roadbeds, bridges, and all other related equipment including engines and cars of the 16 railroads operating over the 3,647 miles of track in Mississippi.

BILOXI





Sponsored by the City of Biloxi

Eight flags flying above beach mark the western boundary of Biloxi. Opposite page, artist's sketch of innovative approach to utilization of highway ramps and overpass at Biloxi.

POPULATION—Estimated 60,000 exclusive of Keesler AFB.

LOCATION—Southeastern Harrison County on Gulf of Mexico; on U.S. 90; southern terminus of State 67; on mainline of L&N Railroad; 84 miles east of New Orleans, La., 61 miles west of Mobile, Ala.; eastern entrance to Harrison County Industrial Seaway.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation city $50,672,644; sch. dist. outside $2,386,115, approximately 35% of the real value. Tax levy inside city 54.419, school district outside 28.580. Bonded debt city $3,446,000, school district in and out $1,357,000, self-liquidating Revenue $10,275,000.

SCHOOLS—Public 13, enrollment 8,881; parochial 6, enrollment 1,592; private 2, enrollment 150.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police chief and 105 personnel, new headquarters and jail, new base radio station, 7 new car radios, 2 portable radio units for downtown beat patrolmen. Fire chief and 90 firemen, 8 pumpers, two new fire trucks and snorkle, 65 ft. ladder truck, chief's car; water pressure normal 40 lbs. emergency 65 lbs., 7 fire stations, new Fire Dept. and Emergency Operations Building.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems, electricity and natural gas, see County.

MEDICAL—Biloxi Hospital, Howard Memorial Hospital, Keesler AFB Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital, numerous clinics, Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center, 401 E. Beach, for outpatient care only (Physical Therapy and Speech and Hearing Center).

CHURCHES—30, all principal denominations.

RECREATION—Parks, playgrounds, golf courses, yacht club, sand beach, all water sports, charter boats for deep sea fishing, bowling, movie theaters, supper clubs, ball parks. New Community Center; Special events; Mardi Gras parade and ball, Blessing of the Fleet and Shrimp Festival, Outboard Jubilee, Miss Hospitality Contest, Camellia Queen Contest, Christmas Parade.

CULTURAL—Biloxi Public Library, Lameuse St.; new $152,697 West Biloxi Library; Biloxi Art Assoc., Theatre of Arts, Biloxi Community Concert Assoc., Mississippi Coast Camera Club; Biloxi Cultural Committee, Gulf Coast Symphony Orchestra.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Business Club, Exchange Club, Optimist, American Legion and Auxiliary, B&PW, Garden Clubs, VFW and Auxiliary, Masonic, Eastern Star, KC, Scouts, PTA, B'Nai B'Rith, Altrusa, Pilot Club, Jaycees, Woman's and Junior Woman's Clubs.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Building products, metal works, tents and awnings, nets and trawls, seafood, canning, boat building and repair, cat food, tourist and convention facilities, tourist attractions, winches, printing and publishing, electrical harnesses, electric appliances, wire and cable, prestressed concrete material, waterproof compartment closures, machine shop.

PLANNING—Beginning Urban Renewal Program for revitalizing downtown area. City has Planning Commission and employs resident planner who coordinates activities and plans with work of regional planning group.

The historic city of Biloxi is getting a bright new look. A multi-million dollar Central Business District Revitalization Program will transform the original business center of town into an exciting shopping "park" complete with trees, flowers, and the sparkle and splash of fountains. Cost of the total Urban Renewal Project for the city is estimated at approximately $18.3 million when completed and involves 170 acres of land.

Two pedestrian malls, Howard and Magnolia Malls, will be the highlight features of the business district improvement program with the Howard Mall designed as a canopy-covered pedestrian mall and Magnolia Mall, also for pedestrian traffic, will embrace some historic buildings and be an area of boutiques and specialty shops.

All off-street parking is being worked into the design and a traffic circulation plan has been devised to allow easy access to and from the center. As part of this plan a major artery, Caillevet St., was extended to meet U.S. 90.

The prime purpose of the overall plan is to eliminate substandard structures, create ample roads, right-of-ways, ingress and egress, to provide sufficient parking, and to generally encourage residents to shop in inviting surroundings, both comfortable and pleasing to the eye.

Other programs, some complete and some still in the process of developing, include a major water and sewer project spanning several years that involves a total cost of $12.5 million and a vastly important Neighborhood Improvement Program to upgrade to Code Standards two thousand homes in designated areas. When fully accomplished the total NIP project cost will be $7 million. Every homeowner in the project area not eligible for low income situation grant money is eligible for a 3% loan to accomplish necessary repairs.

During the past months many improvements and expansions have been accomplished by the Parks and Recreation Department. A five-acre tract, formerly a military site, was transferred to the city by the Federal Government. At this site an old hangar was renovated as an open-air hall and the area will be developed for outdoor activities such as fishing rodeos, boat shows, seafood dinners and picnics. A boat launch ramp and hoists are in plans for the future.

In another part of the city, fifteen acres adjoining an existing park were transferred to the city at the same time the five-acre tract was given. This acreage will provide additional wooded area to be enjoyed by picnickers and nature lovers.

Several noteworthy construction projects were accomplished by the recreation department in the past two years. The Division Street Community Center was built at a cost of $210,000; the Victor B. Pringle Recreation Center and adjoining Louis Braun Park were built at a cost of $300,000, and the East End Community Center was renovated at a cost of $125,000.

At the various centers many activities such as shuffleboard, ping-pong, and miniature golf, crafts, and square dancing, invite participation.

Medical services in the area are excellent. A new $1,171,800 fifth story addition to Howard Memorial Hospital will increase the hospital's capacity to 214 beds, provide four times the present laboratory space and enlarge the central supply area.

Visitors and residents have a wide range of choices for leisure time with the beach, golf courses, boating, and visiting historic sites, such as the Old Brick House, all pictured here, only a few of the many pleasant sources of enjoyment.

Adjoining the new medical center building in the western part of the city a new hospital with a 244-bed capacity will be constructed at a cost of $7.5 million.

A gleaming new bridge is taking shape over the Back Bay of Biloxi. The $6 million structure with its 250 ft. bascule span and adjacent pair of 125 ft. spans is part of the I-110 project, Biloxi's spur connection with Interstate 10, also now under construction.

Private investment in major construction is adding greatly to the new look of this famous old city. In the summer of 1972, a Mississippi corporation announced it would begin a $3.5 million refurbishing project on the Old Biloxi Hotel to convert it to a seven-story modern structure housing 108 apartments and 40,000 sq. ft. of office space. Another new four-story, $700,000 office building was also announced for the central beach area. Construction on a mammoth addition to an existing 74-store air-conditioned shopping mall nears completion at this writing.

Industry in Biloxi is keeping step in this vigorous economy. One established industry employing 115 people with an annual payroll over $700,000 has announced it will increase its personnel to 300.

An interesting concept is being pursued by the Biloxi Planning Commission in its efforts to utilize the area under the I-110 expressway for parking, camper sites, and sports areas affording all-weather playing courts for tennis, volleyball, and basketball. Where the expressway swings over the beach and water, a hanging restaurant is visualized and two fishing piers with snack and bait shops would complete this most unusual yet practical plan for space too often wasted in similar situations.

Biloxi in its carefree moods offers many yearly events that invite participation by both residents and visitors. One of the most colorful is the Shrimp Festival and Blessing of the Fleet. Fishing craft are decorated and prizes are awarded for the most outstanding. A "fais-do-do" or street dance, a parade and the crowning of a queen all add to the merriment and everyone feasts on delicious shrimp dishes prepared from traditional recipes. The three-day festival begins with the fleet blessing, a continuation of a tradition started by European fishermen centuries ago.

Another time of much fun and gaiety is the pre-Lenten celebration of Mardi Gras. Masked balls and parades make this a favorite time for many. Annual fishing rodeos and regattas fill the summer and fall months with challenge for the sportsman.

Biloxi is proud of her heritage and visitors are soon introduced to the Old Brick House, the Spanish House, the French House, the Father Ryan House, and Beauvoir, home of Jefferson Davis. Beauvoir has been completely restored, after suffering storm damage, at a cost of $175,000. Now under restoration is the Old Magnolia Hotel which will become a museum on Magnolia Mall.

In a move both sentimental and practical, Biloxi took a stand that has been heartily commended by residents of the entire Coast. An ordinance, introduced by Mayor Daniel D. Guice, was adopted to "establish protective regulations for trees in the city of Biloxi, Mississippi, in order to promote better control of soil conservation, air pollution, and noise and to make the City a healthier and safer place to live—The intent of this ordinance is also to encourage the protection of trees, for which the City is recognized, and which Biloxi stands to lose unless protective measures are taken—" A city arborist is employed to aid in enforcing the new law.

This busy but fun-loving city, rich in history and constantly planning for tomorrow, thrives and flourishes on the challenge presented by growth and change in today's busy scheme of living.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE

Keesler Technical Training is vital to U.S. Air Force

By: Office of Information, Keesler Air Force Base

Written especially for
Coast Area Mississippi Monitor

Keesler Air Force Base, with a history of more than three decades as a major military installation, will continue to make significant contributions to the nation's defense program for the foreseeable future.

Indicative of this is the continuing development of physical facilities on the 1,607-acre main base in Biloxi. Modern masonry buildings are going up at a steady rate to replace the wooden structures of the World War II era. New construction totaling about $19 million was completed or under way during 1972. It included a 640-man dormitory, printing plant, 1,000-seat theater, commissary, and 158 family housing units, part of a programmed 400-unit project.

Future construction plans include four or five additional airmen dormitories, child care center, gymnasium and other projects.

Extending the runway by 1,000 feet is scheduled to be well under way in 1973. This will enable C-9 aeromedical evacuation aircraft to land under almost all conditions. Lengthening of the base runway will be done on existing base land. Since the USAF Medical Center, Keesler, serves the Southeastern United States, patients are airlifted to the Gulf Coast on an almost daily basis.

Apart from Keesler's physical growth is the increasing scope of its technical training mission and the sophistication of the equipment involved. This is reflected in the redesignation of the 3380th Technical School to the United States Air Force School of Applied Aerospace Sciences, Keesler. Its curriculum has more than 300 courses, and during Fiscal Year 1972, over 30,000 students were graduated.

Recognizing the value of service-trained personnel as a national resource, the Community College of the Air Force has been established. Transcripts of courses completed during his Air Force career will be maintained and readily available for use when the individual applies for a job or enrolls in a civilian educational program.

With the programmed phaseout of T-28 pilot training by spring of 1973, a Reserve unit flying the Lockheed C-130 Hercules transports is scheduled to be located at the Biloxi base. Eight of the four-engined cargo aircraft will be assigned to the unit.

While Keesler's flying training mission is scheduled to be discontinued, training of officers and airmen of the United States and friendly foreign countries in the communications and electronics specialties will continue to be a prime responsibility.

Training air traffic control operators and officers is another continuing facet of the technical training mission as is conducting courses in the personnel and administrative fields.

Base assigned strength of military and civilian personnel is currently at the 20,000 level. Under present manning, it is expected to remain approximately the same during the next year, with military personnel accounting for about 17,000 of the total. The total Keesler population, including families, is around 38,000.

The annual payroll is now about $120 million. Contracts for goods and services presently run approximately $22.5 million a year.

Keesler's role in the Gulf Coast community has been established over the past three decades. Base officials look forward to continuing the excellent relationship as good neighbors during the years ahead.

Radar antennas and traffic control towers.

Students in electronics laboratory session.

Former hangar houses radar equipment for training.

As your business grows, so grows the Coast... and good phone service puts it all together.

Our business is moving information for your business. So, we have skilled and trained specialists to help you select the right system and equipment. And get the most for your telephone dollar. Call any time for the expert help of a communications adviser. It won't cost you a cent. And they are backed by the best communication team in the world: The Bell System.

South Central Bell

Mississippi people keeping you in touch

SOUTH CENTRAL BELL

Partners in Progress with the Coast

by: F. M. Kyle, Jr.—District Manager
South Central Bell Telephone Company

South Central Bell Telephone Company, with Gulf Coast business offices at Picayune, Edgewater and Pascagoula, is one of Mississippi's most familiar and active corporate citizens.

Because of the nature of the service it provides, its operations affect most of the people of the state and is an integral part of the economic vitality of the region it serves. The growth of telephone service on the Coast very closely parallels the growth of Coastal communities. (See box) The progress of one is inseparable from the progress of the other.

On the Coast, this partnership in progress has existed for over 50 years, the company working to expand and improve telephone service to more and more customers, its employees working side by side with their neighbors to build better communities in which to live and work.

In recent years, following the devastation of Hurricane Camille, the demand for telephone service on the Coast has intensified, a unique tribute to the amazing restoration job done by residents of the area. The Coast has not only come back, it is moving forward with increasing momentum. New homes, apartments, motels and hotels, offices, factories, industrial parks, shopping centers, government facilities, mobile homes and a wide variety of business establishments spring up every day, each creating its own special communications needs.

To meet the needs of these new customers, while at the same time improving the quality of service for existing customers, South Central is investing huge sums of capital into the construction of new telephone facilities on the Coast. Approximately $8.5 million has been earmarked for new or expanded facilities just for 1972 and the early part of 1973, and company forecasters see no letup in the pace during the remainder of the 70's.

During 1972, for example, the company built a new $1.8 million telephone switching center in Gautier to serve the rapidly growing Pascagoula area, and had to add more facilities in it before the year was over. Building additions to house more switching equipment, conduit and cable were required in the Biloxi and Lyman exchanges. Additional facilities were also installed in the Gulfport-Edgewater exchange and at Bay St. Louis and Ocean Springs. To provide more telephone service outside the urban area of the Coast, additional cable was installed in rural areas served out of the Pass Christian, Vancleave, Biloxi, Bay St. Louis and Moss Point exchanges. During the early part of 1973, facilities for direct dialing of long distance calls will be provided the company's Pearlington customers.

Telephone growth such as this will continue to mean more than just improved communications service for the Coast. These huge construction programs create new jobs and require additional purchases of goods, services and contract work from local suppliers on the Coast. The company's local taxes and its $7.5 million payroll for over 900 Coast employees also impacts on the local economy.

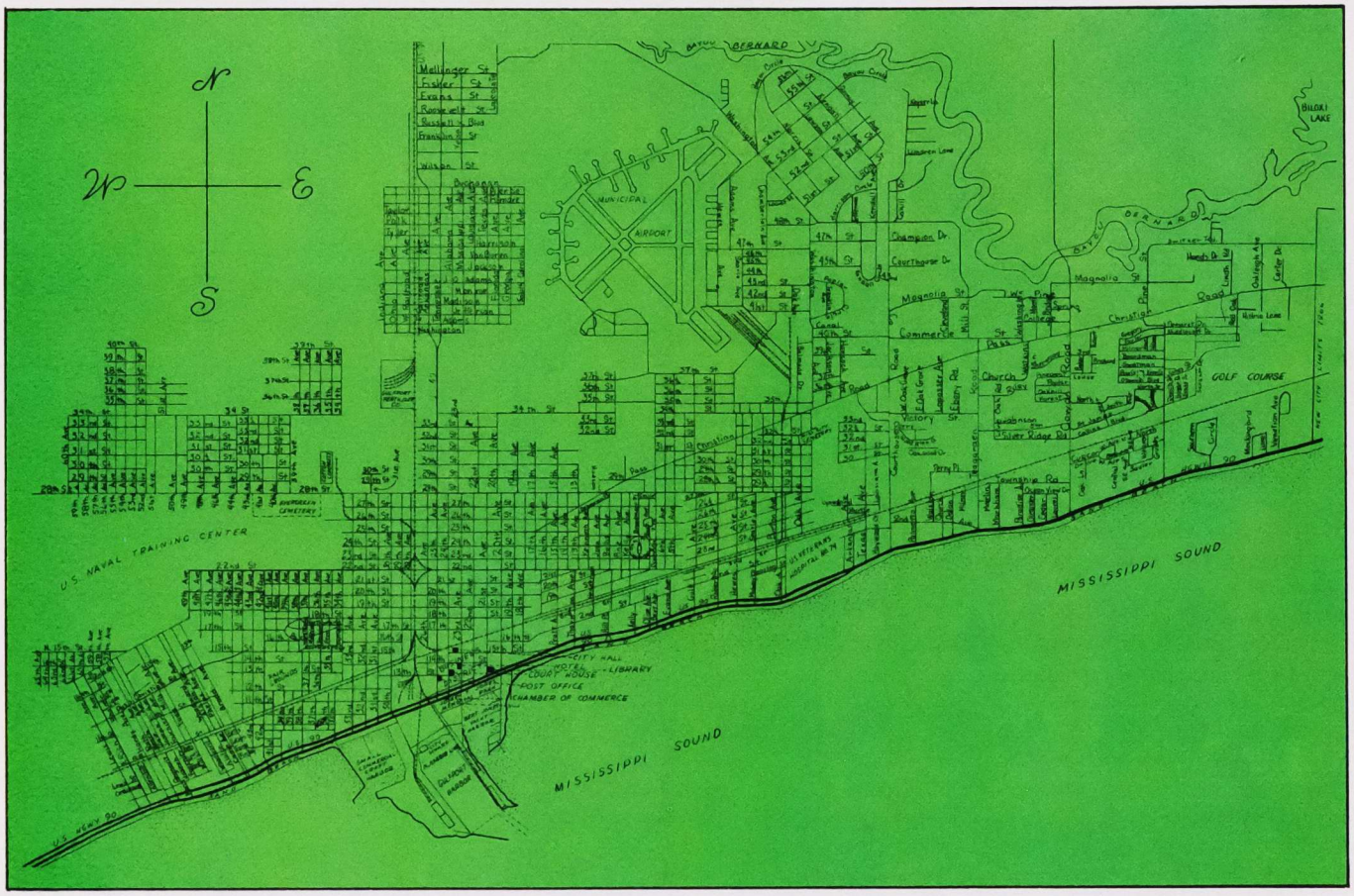
Because of South Central Bell's record of growth and achievement on the Coast, most people in the area plan their patterns of life and work on the assumption that the company will provide them with good service when and where they need it. They also assume that telephone people can be counted on to actively support worthwhile community activities. The company is committed to seeing that both assumptions remain valid.

For after all, people helping people is what good telephone service is all about.

Telephone Growth on the Mississippi Coast

	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	July 1972
Bay St. Louis	339	626	530	1,614	3,438	7,794	7,928
Biloxi	958	2,588	2,176	6,487	16,918	25,355	29,563
Gulfport	1,255	2,484	3,162	8,436	17,187	37,136	40,380
Pascagoula	378	426	743	2,794	8,289	19,340	22,929
Hurley	—	—	—	—	160	994	1,217
Moss Point	241	224	276	1,068	3,946	9,226	10,717
Ocean Springs	150	291	265	827	2,289	7,303	8,880
Pass Christian	242	696	391	1,044	2,201	3,369	4,078
Standard	—	—	—	—	—	531	614
Pearlington	—	—	—	—	—	475	490
Picayune	101	360	337	1,359	3,597	8,709	9,309
Vancleave	—	—	—	—	214	734	898
Total	3,664	7,695	7,880	23,629	58,239	120,966	137,003

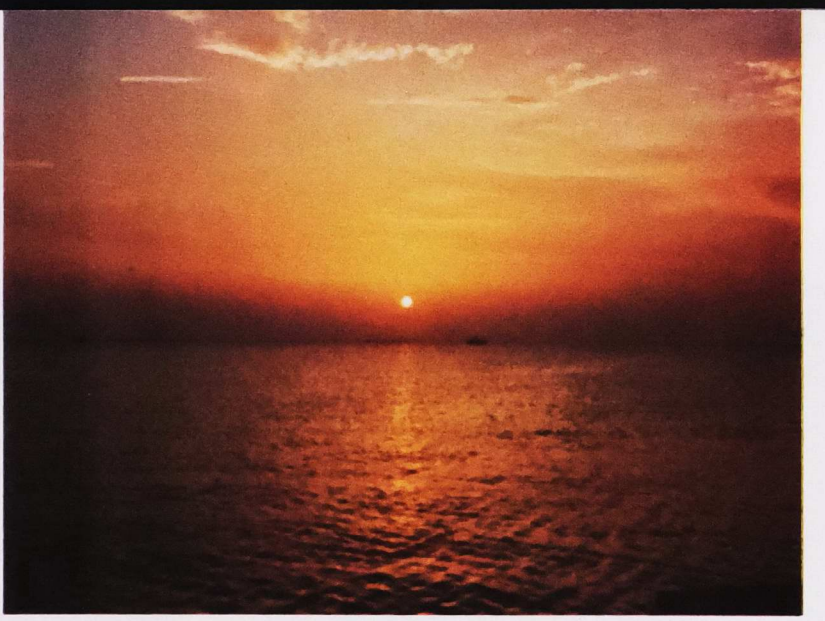
GULFPORT



Sponsored by the City of Gulfport

Right, sunset over the Gulf at Gulfport.

Opposite page, left, redwood planters line walk at park surrounding Westside Community Center; right, part of the colorful fishing fleet in Mississippi Sound off Gulfport.



POPULATION—1970 census 40,791.

LOCATION—Center of Harrison County coastline, on U.S. 90, southern terminus of U.S. 49, on mainline of L&N Railroad, southern terminus of Illinois Central line. 74 miles west of Mobile, Ala., 71 miles east of New Orleans, La., 71 miles south of Hattiesburg, Miss.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and two Commissioners. Code Charter, incorporated 1898.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $57,551,588; approximately 25% of real value. Tax levy 62 mills. Bonded debt $4,990,500; self-liquidating revenue $1,173,000, industrial issues $217,000, city sales tax 1%.

SCHOOLS—Public 17, enrollment 8,114; parochial 3, enrollment 788; special 1, enrollment 92; private 1, enrollment 170, Jefferson Davis Junior College enrollment 2,125.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems, electricity and natural gas, see County.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police Chief and 163 personnel includes 72 officers working three shifts daily, 14 School Patrolwomen, and 74 auxiliary officers; 33 radio patrol cars; new Community Relations Div. operates recreation center, conducts programs in schools. Fire Chief and 77 personnel, 6 fire stations, new fire station under construction, 12 fire trucks, pumpers included, 12,000 ft. of hose; water pressure 50 lbs. per sq. in.

MEDICAL—Gulfport Memorial Hospital; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic; Asthma Clinic; Surgical Clinic; doctors 56, dentists 26, several private clinics; County Health Dept.

CHURCHES—55, representing all principal denominations.

RECREATION—15 playgrounds, 2 parks, 8 baseball fields, full-time superintendent of recreation with 10 assistants directing excellent recreation program. Senior Citizens Club, Gulfport Tourist Club, 3 large activity centers, sand beach, extra large public pier; all water sports, charter boats, boat launching ramp, yacht club, golf course, country clubs, bowling, movie theaters. Special events, Mardi Gras parade and balls, Miss America Day and Christmas Parade, Annual Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo.

CULTURAL—New $840,000 public library, Art Association, Theatre of the Arts, Little Theatre, School of the Arts, Gulf Coast Symphony Orchestra, Gulf Coast Opera Theatre, Inc.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, American Legion, Lions, Rotary, Civitan, Kiwanis, Jaycettes, Altrusa, VFW and Auxiliary, Women's Club, Red Cross, Scouts, Garden Clubs.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Garments, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, steel barges, iron and machine works, building components, food packing and freezing, seafood, aluminum extrusions, printing and publishing, epoxy resins, concrete pipe, glass bottles, wood treating, steel fabricating, cotton compress, metal pipe, construction.

PLANNING—City has adopted Master Plan to guide future growth for development of city over next 20 years covering transportation, utilities, public services and recreation. Continuous program of public improvements in operation. Plans underway to build new recreation center adjacent to Central Elementary School plus 2 new community centers.

Gulfport, the planned city of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, is today planning and building to keep pace with unprecedented growth in residential, business, and industrial areas of the city that foretell a future more prosperous than its founders could have possibly envisioned.

The central location of this seaport city on Mississippi's coastline is only one of the reasons for its success. The deepwater port, direct highway access north, east and west, and leadership qualities exhibited by many of its citizens have all contributed greatly through the years. A natural growth corridor has developed along 4-laned, divided U.S. Highway 49 for both residents and shopping facilities. Industry has seized the opportunity to locate on the Harrison County Industrial Seaway in north Gulfport.

In efforts to best serve this mushrooming metro area, plans for recreation areas, an Urban Renewal Program, airport improvements, traffic flow patterns and the upgrading of water and sewer systems have all been devised and in most instances are in the process of being realized in early phases.

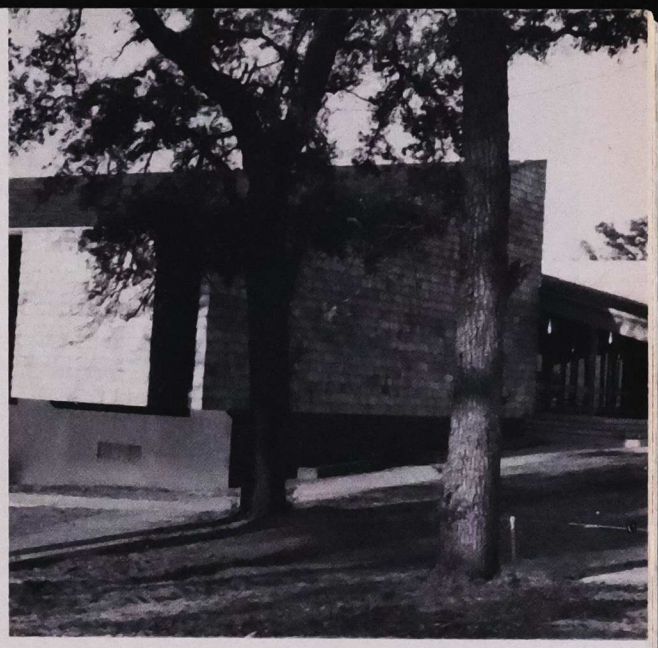
Federal grants totaling $1,377,200 aided in extensions of the city's water and sewer systems to current control standards of service. A major overall plan consisting of $12,465,000 in water and sewer improvements is the ultimate goal in an effort to bring the best in service to citizens. The project will result in additional large diameter transmission mains, more fire hydrants, three new supply wells, a new elevated storage tank and a new ground storage reservoir. It is possible the improvement dollar cost could reach $15 million as the city is determined to do the best possible job in this important responsibility and is being guided by a professional study.

Activity at Gulfport Municipal Airport has steadily increased aided by resurfaced runways, a new lighting system and a recently installed Instrument Landing System. In 1971 a $444,906 military helicopter repair shop was established at the airport where a large Air National Guard Center is also located. Over 350,000 people per year use this airport and its economic value to the community exceeds $1.5 million per month. It is one of the coast's largest industries with a payroll of over $1.2 million annually. The new military maintenance depot will add $800,000 to that figure. Since the terminal was completed in 1963 air passenger service has increased 32% each year. Eighteen daily flights served some 126,000 passengers in 1971. In March of 1972 a peak of activity was reached for a two-year period when 12,420 flights were recorded. Recently completed plans seek to establish the facility as an International Airport, thereby making Gulfport an international gateway by both sea and air.

The city's Urban Renewal Program work is proceeding at an admirable rate. Soon decorative streetside planting and improved lighting will be installed in the Central business district and already a city square of substandard structures has been cleared away for a new parking area. Approved funds for the program from HUD to this date total $3,321,000 and portions will be used in the downtown area to install storm drainage, widen a major traffic artery, to acquire land for off-street parking and a playground, for demolition or remodeling of structures, and for relocating citizens involved.

Above, aerial view of Port of Gulfport. Below, left, boxes of bananas travel from hold of vessel on conveyers to waiting refrigerated trucks at East Port Facility. Below right, scene at West Pork dock.

Police officers conduct tour for young visitors at headquarters.



Westside Community Center.

The city's police department is involved in a pilot project in community relations. A center has been established where youngsters are encouraged to participate in basketball, ping-pong, pool and weekly dances. The center is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. six days a week with college students working as interns, guided by the two police staff members in charge and assisted by parents who volunteer to aid in supervision.

The police department has also been conducting a successful program through its narcotics division. Members of this branch of the department have presented films to school groups and talked to over 7,000 people in 1971 and early '72.

The success of this police department's efforts can be measured by the fact that there has been no increase in juvenile crime in the past year even though population figures have grown.

The city has put forth much effort in providing recreation facilities for all ages through its various centers. The largest and most handsome is the Westside Community Center located in West Side Park on the beach drive. A pavilion and landscaping were recently completed at this site that also boasts tennis courts and playground equipment. The Gulfport Tourist Club, active for over 28 years, meets at this center and invites visitors and winter residents to participate. In addition, a fine fishing pier extends out into the Gulf from the beach that fronts the Center.

The Joseph T. Jones Memorial Park on the water side of beach drive near the pleasure craft harbor and yacht club will soon be enhanced by a magnificent new memorial fountain. A raised plaza 60 x 96 feet will surround the multi-level fountain where 11 geysers and six waterfalls will create beauty in sight and sound to be enjoyed from surrounding benches. New plantings in palm trees and flowers will embellish the grounds.

In addition to Gulfport Memorial Hospital, described in detail in another part of this book, Gulfport now has a new privately owned 124-bed hospital built at a cost of $2,400,000. Many other new structures have been built throughout the city in the past several months. A handsome new beachfront motel, new shopping centers, a new $70,000 Little Theatre, a new $155,840 government office and a new $127,000 Highway Patrol Center are some that bear mention. A new Mental Health Center costing $451,140, a new Chamber of Commerce Center costing approximately $100,000, a new Neighborhood Improvement Program covering an 18-block area and much construction at the Port of Gulfport, will keep the sounds of construction filling the air for many months. Building permits totaled $15,741,626 in 1971 and will, in all probability, exceed that figure in 1972.

The Port of Gulfport, a state-owned facility, is expanding in size and showing a yearly increase in tonnage moving through the port as well as many new and different cargoes being scheduled for both import and export. In its key location on the southern coastline of the United States and possessing the capabilities to handle special cargoes in addition to general cargo, it promises to become a port of major significance. Adding the effect of this economic asset to all of Gulfport's other advantages affirms predictions of many that Gulfport's future holds only success and prosperity for its citizens.

Gulfport Small Craft Harbor.

The Mississippi Gulf Coast

Land of Progress . . .
enjoying sun, fun, and sea.

Hancock Bank

The Only Bank You'll Ever Need

Member Federal Deposit A FULL SERVICE BANK *Insurance Corporation*

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT GULFPORT

PLANS FOR TOMORROW

by: Ada Reid, Director of Public Relations

". . . More than yesterday, less than tomorrow . . ." is the concept of planning Memorial Hospital at Gulfport uses for better health care for the residents of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Anticipated completion date for the three-story addition to the hospital is now Jan. 1973. Inclement weather, late material and equipment delivery, and strikes have delayed completion by approximately nine months. The addition will add 160,000 square feet of space to the hospital or one and one-half times the space now available in the present facility.

Eighty private rooms will occupy the third floor. The first and second floors will make it possible to enlarge certain service departments badly in need of expansion such as Radiology, Pathology, Nuclear Medicine, Emergency and Outpatient Department, Physical Therapy, Pharmacy, Business Offices, Dietary and Cafeteria, Purchasing and General Stores, and Central Service as well as add new facilities such as a Cobalt and Radiation Therapy Unit.

The building, with its foundation designed for eight stories, will eventually expand to 480 beds making the hospital total bed count 625. All ancillary departments are planned with capabilities to accommodate and service the total number of beds.

Opening of the addition will require the services of approximately 160 additional personnel bringing the total number of MHG employees to over 650.

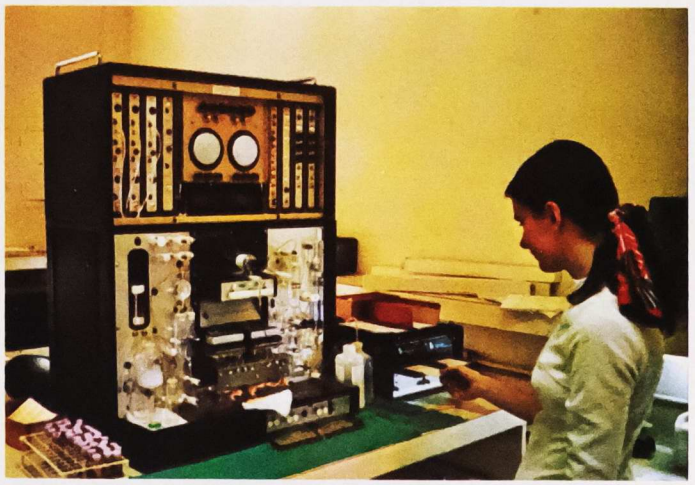
With the addition nearing completion, preliminary planning has begun on Phase II construction to add an obstetrical and surgical suite, a nursery, and 160 more private rooms.

In the past five years, outpatient services at Memorial Hospital at Gulfport have increased approximately 47 percent. Many procedures that previously required hospitalization can now be done on an outpatient basis. New departments have been added such as Nuclear Medicine and Electroencephalography and these tests can also be done on an outpatient basis. Additional personnel as well as new, automated equipment has been added to maintain and expedite the patient load.

Computerized business machines, designed with capabilities to handle the patient load anticipated with the new addition, have been installed.

Holding priority in immediate plans is the furnishing of the eighty private rooms in the addition. These rooms can be furnished as memorials to individuals and offer excellent opportunities to honor loved ones and friends in a continuing manner. Additionally, the Cobalt Challenge with its goal of $250,000 to purchase cobalt and radiation therapy equipment, are a means of contributing to living memorials.

Memorial Hospital at Gulfport anticipates growth in its future—growth in service, qualified personnel, salaries, equipment and facilities. Today we serve and we plan for tomorrow.



Top, addition soon to be completed will add eighty private rooms. Second photo, automated equipment affords new test results faster. Third photo, Nuclear Medicine scans organs for varying problem areas. Bottom photo, training in many fields is available at Memorial.

A TRIBUTE

W. Lee Wood

In mid-May of 1972, as has been our habit several times each year since we began publishing in 1959, we visited Mr. Lee Wood. The purposes of these visits varied during the years, sometimes it was to discuss the Coast's economy, sometimes a new civic development, sometimes it was to evaluate industrial progress, and sometimes it was to give him a preview of a new publication. Always we valued his opinion and his wise counsel for Mr. Wood was one of Mississippi's true leaders, deeply involved in the planning, building and upgrading of the economy far beyond his responsibility as head of Mississippi Power Company's Industrial Development Department.

His enthusiasm and intense interest in the idea for our initial publication gave us the extra encouragement we needed to proceed with such an innovation in print, a source of factual regional information and a progress report on a regional economy.

On that lovely May day, in his office overlooking the Port of Gulfport, we were again privileged to gain some new insights into certain current events and to listen to some thoughtful comments on ideas we were developing for this 11th Edition.

A few weeks later a phone call brought us the tragic news that we, and the whole Coast Area, had lost a trusted and valued friend.

Mr. Wood, stricken suddenly at his home, was only 62 years old at the time of his death on June 11, 1972.

Mr. Wood joined Mississippi Power Company in August, 1935, in the Merchandising Service Department. He held various engineering positions until World War II when he served on active duty as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army from January 1941 until 1946. On leaving the Army he returned to the Company as an engineer in the Transmission Department. In 1950, he was named supervisor of transmission, and in 1953, he became manager of the Industrial Development Department. Mr. Wood was elected a vice president of Mississippi Power Co. in October, 1965.

A native of Gulfport, Mr. Wood was the son of Ruth Drane Wood and the late Judge Thaddeus Alonzo Wood. He attended Gulfport City Schools and graduated from Gulfport High School. In 1932 he received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Mississippi State University. Later, he took additional courses at Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Georgia Institute of Technology.

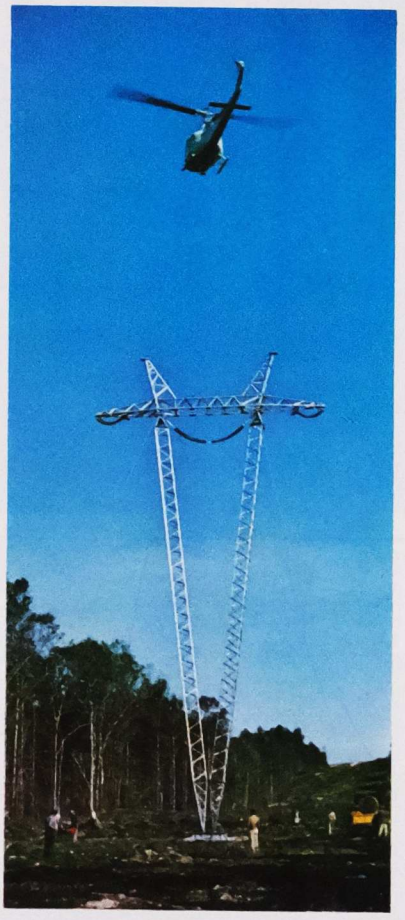
Mr. Wood was a past director of the Mississippi Economic Council and past chairman of the MEC's Merit Program. He was a member of the Southern Industrial Development Council, Mississippi Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives, Member of the Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway Association and the Pearl River Valley Development Group, as well as the Mississippi Society of Professional Engineers. He also held memberships in the Gulfport Yacht Club, Sunkist Country Club, Clan Gregor Society, Newcomen Society of America, and Capital City Petroleum Club.

In addition to Mr. Wood's many professional and fraternal activities, he was an active member of the First Baptist Church of Gulfport where he was a teacher of the Men's Bible Class.

A paragraph from a joint resolution of the Meridian Industrial Foundation and the Forrest County Industrial Development Board expressed so well the feeling voiced by his many friends, associates and acquaintances that we quote it here.

"Lee Wood was dedicated to responsible industrial development and the highest principles of good citizenship, parenthood and filial devotion. His honesty and trustworthiness were so limitless and outstanding that he was universally trusted and esteemed, both in character and judgment by all persons. A warm and genuine man, he treated all people and all worthy pursuits alike, in humility, but with diligent and tenacious pursuit of truth and responsible achievement. He never said or did anything of a negative or derogatory nature and had the utmost loyalty to the District and Company he served, the Community he represented on each occasion, his State and Nation. He was one of whom it may be truly said, 'He did and served justice, loved and lived mercy, and walked humbly with his God in all his days and in all his ways.' He was truly a great human being whose life reflected his stewardship for God of all he had and was and possessed, for all of which we are truly grateful to an all loving and Almighty God."

POWER For PROGRESS



The Southeastern region of the United States is experiencing one of the greatest periods of economic growth in its history, and indications are that this development will continue in the years ahead.

With its abundant supply of natural and human resources, our company's service area in 23 southeast Mississippi counties is participating significantly in this growth.

Since 1925, Mississippi Power Company has recognized the importance of new and expanded industrial growth and maintains a staff of professional industrial development engineers who work full time for the economic betterment of the area we serve.

And, Mississippi Power Company, planning and building today, stands ready to provide the electric energy that will power our progress.

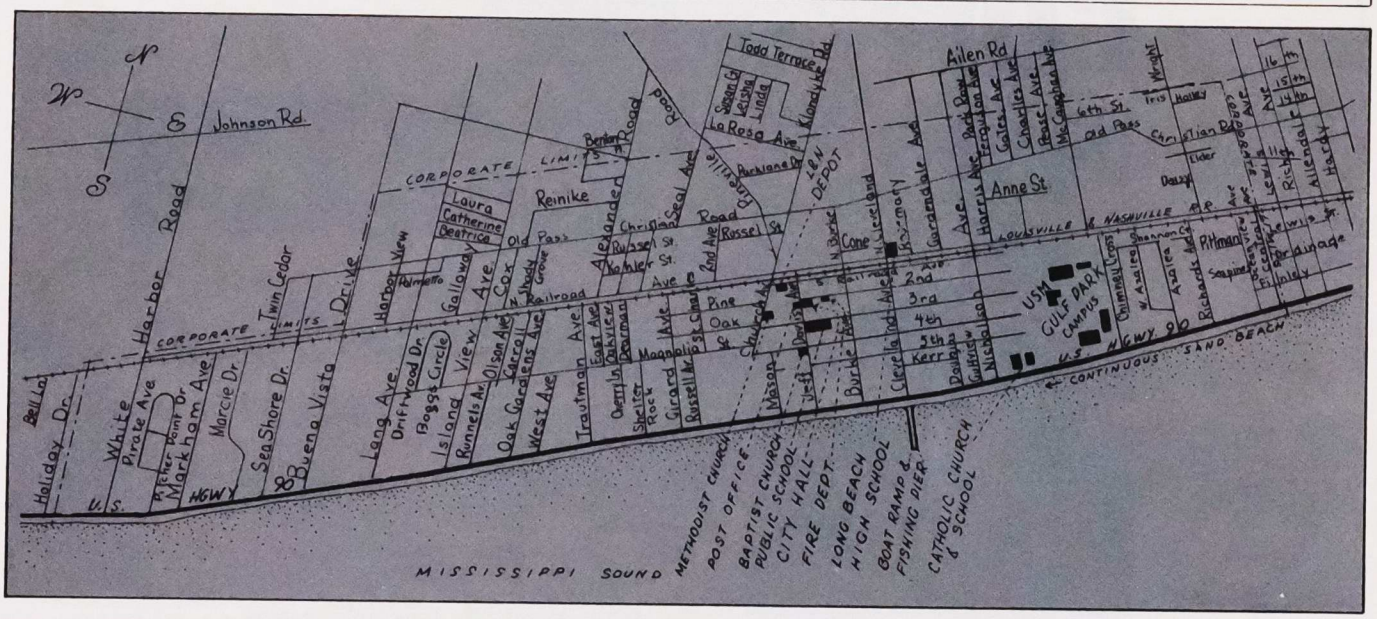
* * *

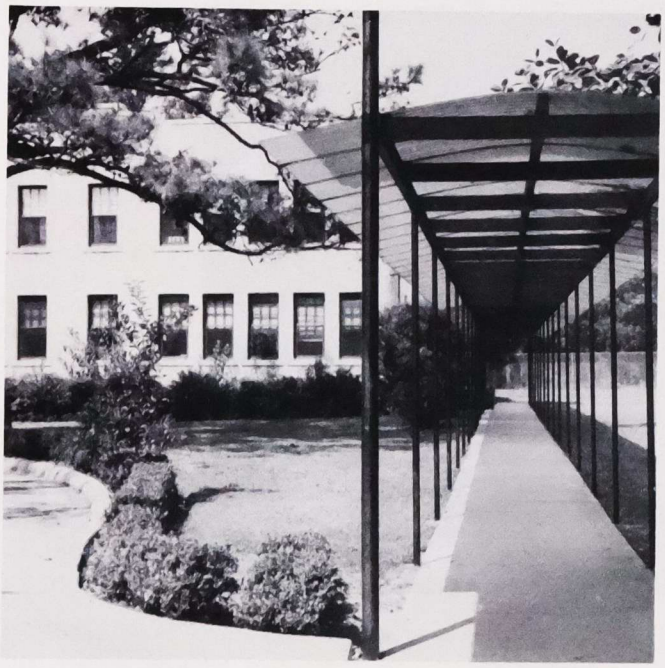
For specific plant site recommendations, send your requirements to: R. K. Daniels, Manager, Industrial Development, Mississippi Power Company, Box 4079, Gulfport, Mississippi 39501.

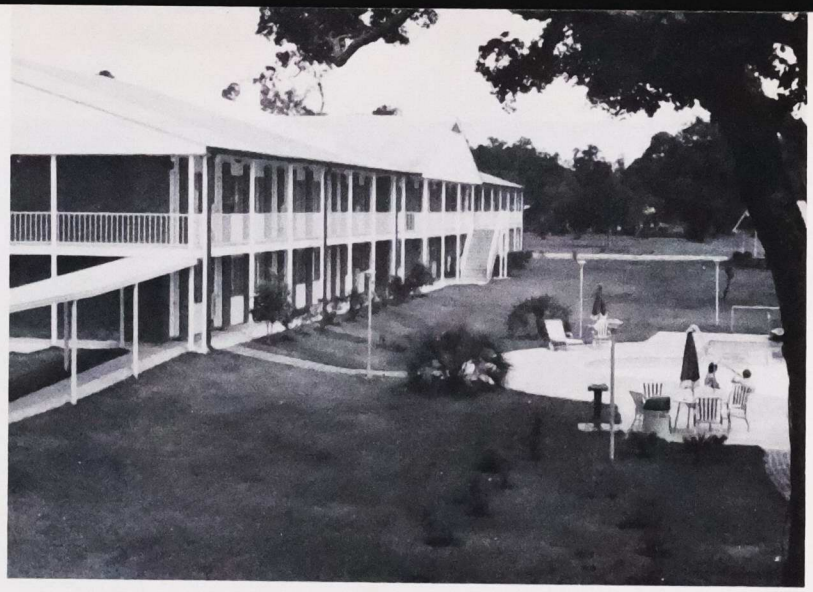
MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

Helping You Live Better Electrically

LONG BEACH







Above, Friendship Oak on Gulf Park Campus of USM. Right, garden area and pool at Ramada Inn, Long Beach, one of the most ideally situated motels on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Opposite page, top left, new shopping center, top right, wading at the beach, lower pictures, covered walkway and Elizabeth Hall at the Gulf Park Campus of the University of Southern Mississippi.

POPULATION—1970 census 6,170 city, school district 9,000 estimate.

LOCATION—Southern coastline of Harrison County, on U.S. 90 and mainline of L&N Railroad; 75 miles west of Mobile, Ala., 65 miles east of New Orleans, La. Northeast boundary (perpendicular to U.S. 90) coincides with portion of Gulfport boundary.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and five Aldermen; Code Charter, incorporated August 10, 1905.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation city $20,180,280, including school district $31,618,350. Tax levy, in 42.5 mills; sch. dist. 30.5 mills. Bonded debt city $23,000, school district $1,131,000, Spec. St. Imp. Issue $81,000; Self-liq. Rev., $2,136,000, city sales tax 1%.

SCHOOLS—Public 5, enrollment 3,390; parochial 1, enrollment 207; Gulf Park Campus, University of Southern Miss. enrollment 550.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems, electricity and gas, see County.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Chief and 6 police officers with 4 radio equipped patrol cars. Central fire station with chief and 6 paid firemen plus 25 member volunteer crew. Modern fire fighting equipment, water pressure 40 to 60 lbs. per sq. in.

MEDICAL—Doctors 2, dentists 3, clinics 2.

CHURCHES—9, Baptist, Catholic, Church of God, Methodist, Holiness Pilgrim, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Unitarian-Universalist, Episcopal.

RECREATION—City park, 6 playgrounds, Little League, public pier, fishing jetty, small craft harbor and marina (pleasure craft only), all water sports, supervised summer recreation program.

CULTURAL—New $140,000 City Library, Garden Center, residents participate in art and theatre groups on coast.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Citizens Association for Good Government, Jaycees, Lions, League of Women Voters, Jaycettes, Business and Professional Women's Club, Masons, Moose, Eastern Star, Long Beach Garden Club.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Plant nursery, pecan packaging, candy making, tourism, printing and publishing, construction.

PLANNING—Active Planning and Zoning Commission working with professional planners and engineers. New Industrial Park for light industry.

In July of 1972, a long hoped for announcement was made by the Mississippi Board of Trustees on Institutions of Higher Learning—the Long Beach Gulf Park Campus of the University of Southern Mississippi was officially designated a degree granting branch.

For many years, interested Coast citizens have worked to secure such a facility. Their efforts increased when the beautiful campus of Gulf Park College was transferred to the University of Southern Mississippi in February, 1972. The century-old two-year college for young women had been closed after the Spring, 1971 semester ended and Coast residents immediately sought to bring continuing operations in higher education to the site.

At first, only special interest non-credit courses were offered. Now, the degree granting status has been realized and there is no doubt concerning future growth of the facility in view of the rapidly growing area population.

As in other college cities there will be a strong reflection in the economy of Long Beach as new retail and service establishments are added to the local business scene to serve the growing campus.

As Long Beach assumes a position of importance in the educational picture, at the same time the city's leaders are striving to maintain a healthy, balanced economy by encouraging new investment in their community.

A group of citizens have formed the Long Beach Development Corporation to seek new industrial and commercial growth with the initial goal being the acquisition of property for construction of facilities to be leased to small business or industry.

Businessmen in the main business district along Jefferson Davis Ave. have formed a merchants' association to devise and implement programs to promote business in that area.

The Harrison County Development Commission has acquired 490 acres which will be developed as the Long Beach Light Industry Park. Planning on this basis will provide industry with select sites and assure citizens that new industry will not scatter through the city and conflict by locating near established residential situations.

Long Beach is justly proud of its many attractive residential areas and beautiful trees and yards. Some of the Coast's most spectacular live oaks are in the vicinity of the Gulf Park Campus, where one of the most famous of these trees, Friendship Oak, has limbs up to sixty feet long extending from its enormous trunk, and is estimated to be 450 years old. Inland residential neighborhoods are sometimes situated in groves of pecan trees, cedars or magnolias and in many inland live oak groves, trees have reached great size.

Activities and facilities for public use and enjoyment are prominent in planning by civic groups and officials. The city enjoys a handsome new library, well-stocked with material for reading and reference. During National Library Week in October of 1971, it was named outstanding library in Mississippi for library activities.

Many city streets have been recently resurfaced at a cost of $55,000 and the City Hall was renovated at a cost of $12,000 to more efficiently serve the people.

There are plans underway for renovation and additions to recreational

Children's International Summer Village delegation from the Orient.

C·I·S·V

facilities which will cost $313,448 and result in further development of harbor facilities, construction of fishing piers, a pavilion and other necessary additions, channel dredging, and construction of roadways and parking areas to serve the beachside site.

Recently, three acres of brush-covered swampy land was reclaimed by the city with assistance from the Navy's Seabees. The land was added to O'Malley Park to accommodate a Dixie League baseball diamond, tennis courts, and playground equipment.

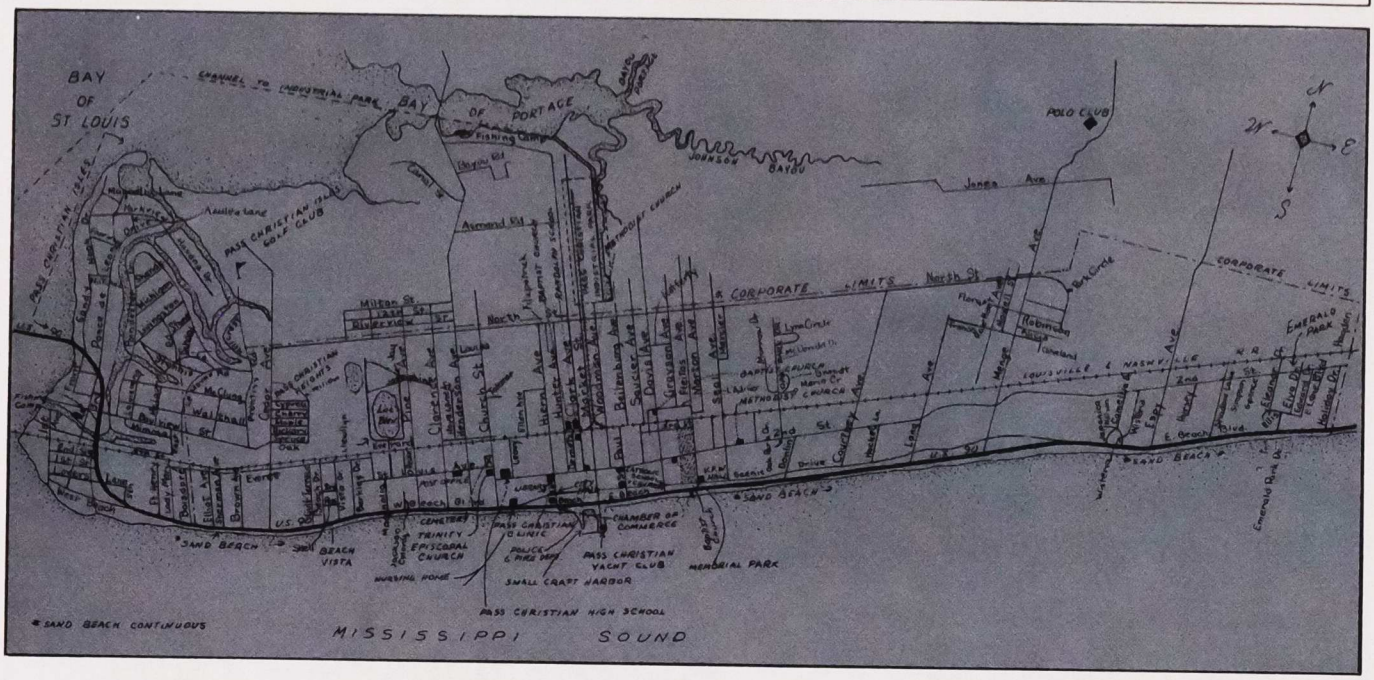
The first Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo to be held in Long Beach, sponsored by the Long Beach Moose Lodge in late summer of 1972, was an instant success and will be an annual event of the Labor Day weekend.

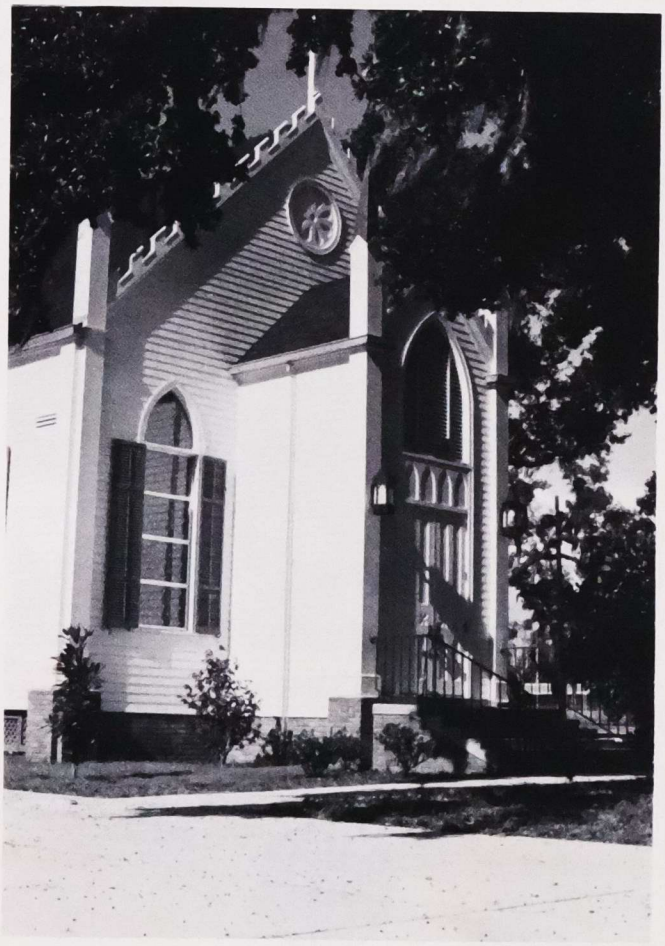
Tourists and visitors have a delightful opportunity to share local waterside pleasures when staying at beautifully appointed Ramada Inn, overlooking the blue Gulf waters and the wide beach. This handsome motel has the appearance of an ante bellum mansion with white columns accented by the foliage of surrounding trees and gardens. Gourmet specialties of the area are offered by the Inn's restaurant to provide a perfect finishing touch to either a Deep South vacation or overnight visit.

In August of 1972, Long Beach became the location of a Children's International Summer Village on the Gulf Park Campus. Delegations from ten countries attended, each delegation consisting of four eleven-year-olds and an adult chaperone. The Village lasted four weeks and included a National Day for each country when customs, games, dances, and traditional costumes of the particular country honored for the day were presented. There was also a Children's International Art Fair where original work by children of many nations was exhibited. This unusual gathering of young people focused attention from many parts of the world on a Mississippi Gulf Coast city.

The choice of CISV was a good one, for the "Friendly City," as Long Beach is often called, has so much to offer as examples of the good American way of life and true Southern hospitality. Recollections of these young people and others who come here to visit will surely inspire others to come in the future and perhaps remain as residents.

PASS CHRISTIAN





Right, Boy Scouts raise the flag during dedication ceremonies at the new City Hall. Opposite page, new Trinity Episcopal Church at Pass Christian and pleasure craft harbor as seen from City Hall.

POPULATION—Estimated 4,000.

LOCATION—Western end of Harrison County coastline, on U.S. 90 and mainline of L&N Railroad, 59 miles east of New Orleans, La., 12 miles west of Gulfport.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and five Aldermen; incorporated as a town 1830, as a city Feb. 21, 1838; Code Charter.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $8,799,140 city, including school district $17,001,095, approximately 33% of real value. Tax levy 47 mills inside, 29.5 mills school district. Bonded debt $991,000 city, $2,200,000 Self-liq. Water & Sewer Rev. Issue; city sales tax 1%.

SCHOOLS—Public 4, enrollment 1,586; parochial 1, enrollment 225, private 1, enrollment 135.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems newly installed, electricity and gas, see County.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police chief and 5 officers, 2 police cars; Fire chief and 6 firemen, 750 gal. tanker with 500 gal. pump, 1,250 gal. pumper, utility van, water pressure 60 lbs. per sq. in. with 4 booster pumps for emergencies; volunteer fire crew, chief and 20 men.

MEDICAL—Doctors 4, nursing homes 2, County Health Dept. Clinic.

CHURCHES—9 faiths represented, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Goodwill Baptist, First Miss. Baptist.

RECREATION—Park, sand beach, public pier, golf course, tennis courts, yacht club, baseball park, all water sports, movie theater.

CULTURAL—City library, Art League, Art Gallery; residents participate in all art, music, and theater groups on coast.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Lions, Jaycees, Jaycettes, Women's Civic League, League of Women Voters, Progressive Civic League, VFW, KC and Auxiliary, Scouts, Garden Clubs.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Garments, seafood, prestressed concrete, stainless steel kitchen equipment, canning, construction, engineering.

PLANNING—City engaged in planning for future in all aspects of growth. Major thoroughfare plan for next 30 years now under study; active city planning and zoning commission. City now working to acquire matching funds for Water, Sewer, Drainage, and Street Programs, also for Neighborhood Facility.

A new industry, International Container Corporation of Mississippi, has announced its plans to construct a plant which will occupy two sites in the Pass Christian Industrial Park.

The company will manufacture panels of extremely durable surface skins bonded to a Honeycomb core, to be incorporated in various finished products and applications. The first products at the plant will utilize these highly adaptable components in the production of lightweight pallets of superior strength for the shipping industry, and containers for packing fragile items of all sizes such as electronic equipment or computers.

Executives and directors of the corporation are Coast-oriented Mississippians, assisted in their organizational efforts by a nationally recognized sales and management consultant firm.

In its first year the company will employ 75 or 80 workers and indications are that an existing market within Mississippi will provide first outlets for the products.

At the end of the eighteenth century when the Gulf of Mexico coastline was being settled, Christian L'Adnier, a member of one of the early groups of explorers, located a channel from Isle Bourbon, now Cat Island, to the mainland and gave it his name—Pass Christian.

The settlement that developed at the mainland landing adopted the name of the channel and grew into a village over the next century. Its location, as terminus of a water corridor, was probably responsible, for the sea provided both food and a route to passing ships, the only contact with homelands in Europe.

The beauty of the growing village brought many visitors and by ante bellum days of the nineteenth century it had become a favorite resort for wealthy planters and yachtsmen. The South's first yacht club, second in the nation, was founded here in 1849 shortly after the founding of the New York Yacht Club.

City status was established and scores of elegant homes were built along the beachfront under spreading branches of the live oaks that grew almost to the water's edge. As the number of permanent residents grew, the city gained recognition for elegance in its way of living as well as its architecture and has retained the identity to this day.

However, today's Pass Christian is more than a beautiful residential city. On her northern boundary a well-planned industrial park, strategically situated on a deepened bayou, with road and rail access also provided to the site, invites a new kind of occupant to the area. Here one can observe enormous cranes hoisting aloft giant concrete beams. Close-by, a manufacturer of stainless steel kitchen equipment operates a busy plant.

In another part of town, a garment manufacturer is engaged in a successful operation and seafood suppliers at the harbor are an important segment of the local economy.

A handsome new city hall, on the scenic drive overlooking the harbor, was recently constructed at a cost of $130,000. On the same square, back of City Hall, a new $115,702 library building is under construction at this writing.

In November of 1971, the new Trinity Episcopal Church was consecrated. The new structure is patterned after the historic building destroyed in hurricane Camille. In February of 1972, the new St. Paul's Catholic Church was dedicated. The original was also lost in the great storm. This church however, is not a duplicate of the original structure, but was constructed after a contemporary design.

Much new construction is in evidence all along the beach drive. A new $65,000 Yacht Club, rebuilt shopping center, and many other new and refurbished business establishments give the business district of the city a bright new look.

The city's school system has erected a handsome, new $400,000 gymnasium facility with a unique floor of 3/8 inch tartan, the only gym floor of its kind in Mississippi. The building is 136 ft. wide, 114 ft. long and includes lobby, ticket office, coach's office, lounge, equipment storage room, training room for athletics, first aid room, dressing and shower areas, laundry, public rest rooms and concession areas.

Continued on page 73

Sponsored by International Container Corporation of Mississippi and the Pass Christian Chamber of Commerce

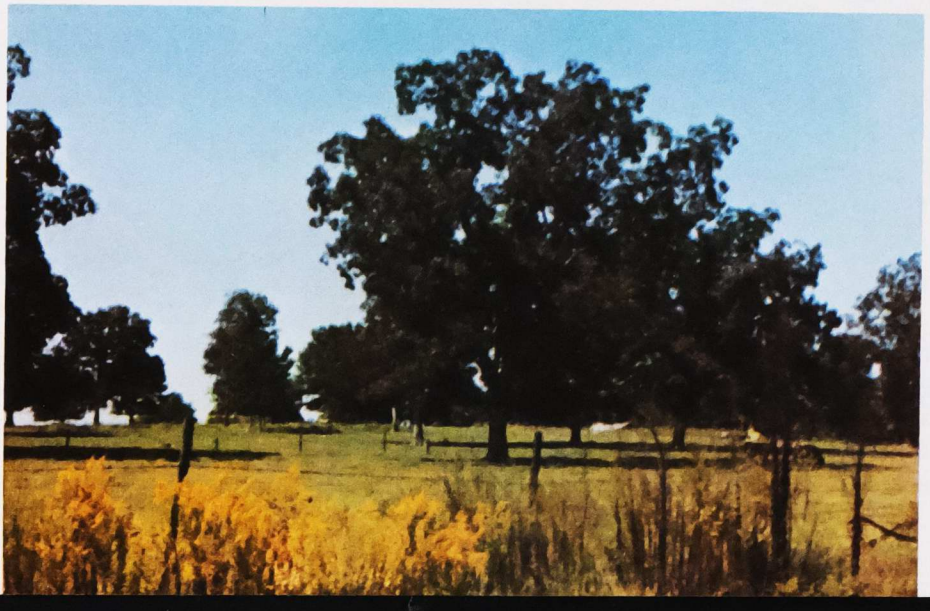
Pine and sweet gum
in Hancock County.

Sycamore at Pearl River Junior College.

Magnolia in
Harrison County.

Chinese Tallow at Pearl River Junior College.

Pecan in
Pearl River County.



MISSISSIPPI FORESTRY COMMISSION

Concerned with the woodland environment

by: Richard Tice
I and E Forester
Mississippi Forestry Commission

From the early days of our settlers through today, timber and its products have played an important factor in Mississippi's prosperity. In the early days of Mississippi's history there seemed to be a never ending supply of this natural resource. However, within a rather short period of time, our state became denuded of these green giants that had once meant so much. Trees that once provided shade, controlled erosion, made our streams run clear cool water, provided homes for wildlife, and jobs for thousands, were gone. A once booming industry was shut down for lack of material. Why? Our forefathers had not looked into their crystal ball beyond the immediate future. Without a plan of work and what might happen tomorrow they literally "ate or cut themselves out of house and home." With the vast cutting and harvesting of our timberland a few people looked to the future to prevent what might have been disaster. They foretold the future and fought a long, hard battle in rebuilding our state to once again become a leading timber producer. Trees were planted, cutting practices controlled, financial assistance was given to landowners, and the green giants began to cover our state again. Where is all this timber producing land? If you live in the Delta you probably have not seen these areas. Where cotton and soybeans are a way of life in the Delta, other areas grow timber. Southern Mississippi, in particular coastal Mississippi is an abundant timber producing land area. Over three-fourths of our land has timber production for its primary use. Likewise our economy is largely dependent upon trees in this area. Trees provide jobs and have an aesthetic value for tourists traveling to our Gulf Coast. With the popular trend in camping today people come to our area to "rough it" with nature, which abounds everywhere.

Hurricane Camille did extensive damage to our woodlands, but with improved research and techniques the forests for the future are being planted. New breeds of superior trees that are faster growing, provide more wood fibers, and show characteristics of high quality lumber producers are now being grown. These trees will hopefully replace and replenish the growing stock destroyed and lost through this act of nature. Nature would take care of itself in replenishing our timberlands, however, to meet the demands of the years to come foresters must speed up this process by applying management skills and proven practices to bring all our timberland into maximum production.

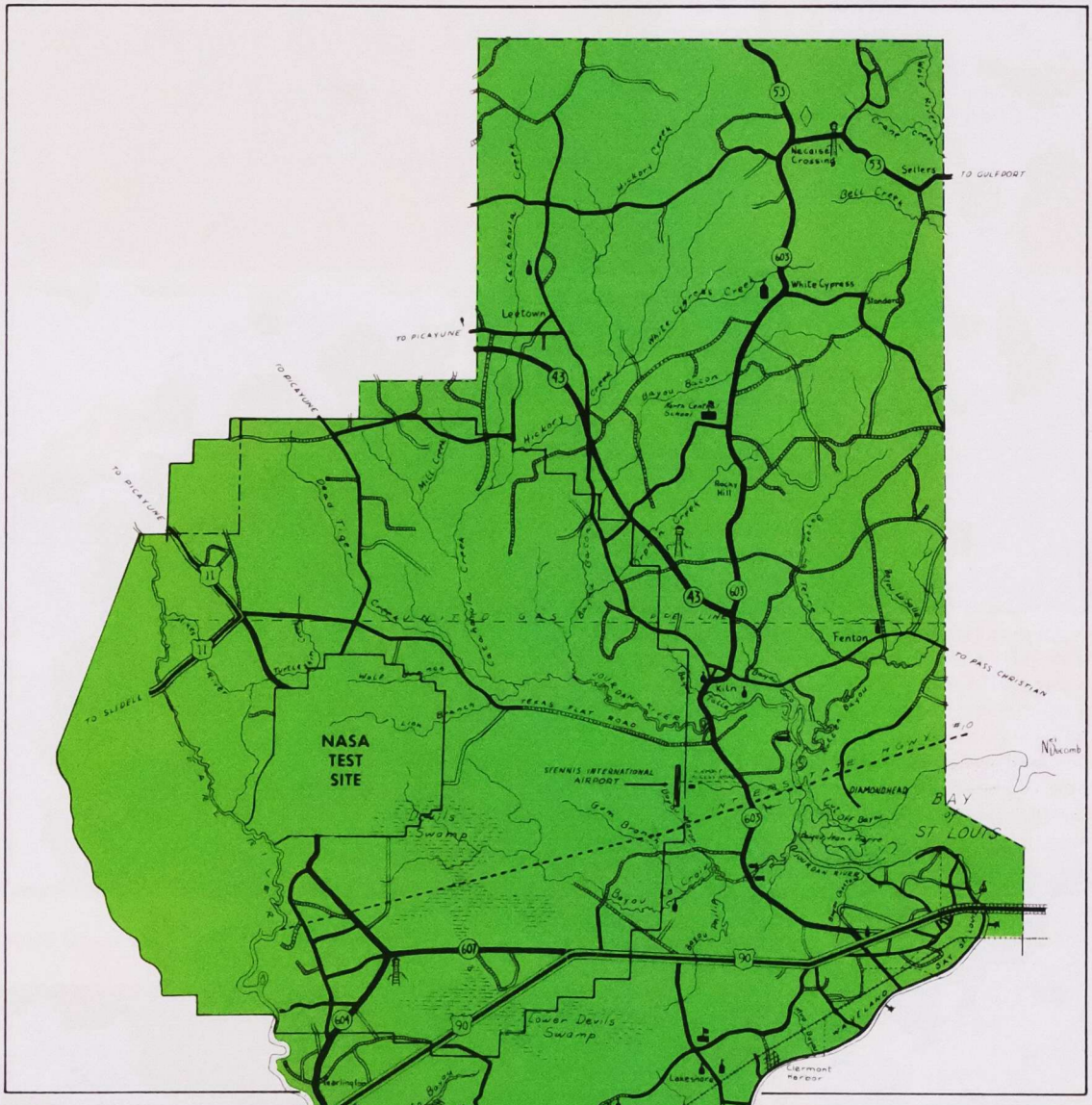
Superior tree seedlings will one day be available to every landowner in Mississippi. This will be some years in the future, however, the Mississippi Forestry Commission is making plans for this day. A stepped up management assistance program has been initiated. Rather than wait for the landowner to ask for help the Commission personnel are going to the landowner. In this way more people will be reached and more timberland will be placed into full production.

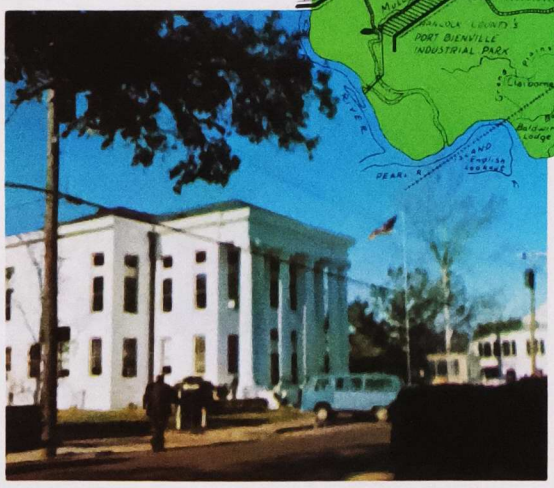
Trees are a crop that need little attention. Like any other crop they do need to be harvested when mature and analyzed when things are not going well. Foresters can analyze trees and their problems the same as other professionals can analyze row crops or pasture needs. To produce a quality crop at harvest time calls for advance planning and preparations. The economy of South Mississippi will increase as our demand for wood increases. We live in an ideal climate for growing timber. By taking advantage of the help that is available the landowner will reap the benefits both now and in the next few decades. Making plans now will prevent history from repeating itself. We can and will enjoy the continued effect of these giants of nature, her only renewable natural resource.

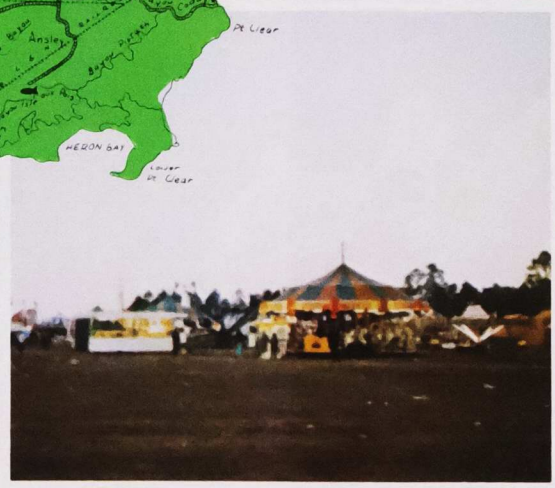
Red oak in George County.

Live oaks in Pass Christian Memorial Park survived full force of Camille.

HANCOCK county







Sponsored by the Hancock County Board of Supervisors

Hancock County offers many attractive areas for homesites in rural areas. Opposite page, Hancock County's stately courthouse and a glimpse of the colorful County Fair.

AREA—485 sq. miles; 310,400 acres.

POPULATION—1970 census 17,387.

LOCATION—Boundaries; Pearl River, west Harrison County, east; Pearl River County, north and northeast; Bay St. Louis, southeast; Gulf of Mexico, south.

CLIMATE—Mild; annual averages, 350 frost-free days, temperature 68°, rainfall 62".

GOVERNMENT—County Board of Supervisors, one from each of five beats. County established Dec. 14, 1812.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $27,023,678, approximately 15% of real value. Tax levy countywide 71.25 mills. Exempt rate 31.75. There is an additional levy of 2¢ per acre for forest protection on all uncultivated acreage. Bonded debt Countywide $5,077,000; Port and Harbor $4,185,000.

SCHOOLS—Public 3, enrollment 1,593; parochial 1, enrollment 188.

MEDICAL—Hancock General Hospital, Dunbar Ave., Bay St. Louis; Hancock County Health Center, Dunbar Ave., Bay St. Louis.

UTILITIES—Urban and industrial electricity, Miss. Power Co.; rural electricity, Coast Electric Power Ass'n. Natural gas municipalities, Pearlington, Kiln, United Gas Co.

HIGHWAYS—U.S. 90 east-west; U.S. 11 western-most tip of county; State 604 (connecting highway) south-southwest; State 603 north-southeast; State 53 east-north; State 43 west merging with 603 south to U.S. 90; State 607 from U.S. 90 to NASA site (and intersection with I-10); Interstate 10 east-west, under construction.

TRANSPORTATION—Mainline of L&N Railroad, Greyhound Bus Lines, Stennis International Airport, nearest scheduled air service at present, Gulfport. Navigable streams, Pearl River, Jourdan River, Bayou Caddy; Port Bienville, 12 ft. depth for shallow draft vessels.

COMMUNICATIONS—Newspapers; weekly, Bay St. Louis, dailies from Gulfport and New Orleans. Radio and telecast from all nearby sending stations.

RECREATION—Sand beach along coastline, small boat launching ramps, commercial boat rentals and launching, fishing camps, hunting, all water sports. Special Events; Annual Fishing Rodeo, Pearlington; Annual Home and Garden Pilgrimage; Mardi Gras Parade and balls; St. Patrick's Day Parade, Art League Exhibit; Annual International Trade Seminar and Exhibits; Yacht Club Annual Regatta, County Fair. New State Park to be built at Waveland.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Plumbingware, kitchen fixtures, component house parts, leather goods, frozen foods, publishing, printing, plastic parts for industry, machine shop, aluminum door frames, candy making, forest products, poultry products, seafood, cattle and dairy, gas wells, construction, location of NASA's MTF.

NATURAL RESOURCES—Pine forests, seafood, natural gas wells, artesian wells, abundant ground and surface water, navigable streams with abundant water flow, gravel deposits, mild climate.

PLANNING—Hancock County Planning Commission studies total development of county and acts as advisors to Board of Supervisors. Blue ribbon Industrial Committee to guide industrial development. Port and Harbor Commission directing development of Port Bienville Industrial Park and Stennis International Airport.

For nearly a decade the high point of interest in Hancock County was the exciting work being done at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility. Then, as the end of lunar explorations loomed into view, the work force at the great site was dispersed and it seemed that the highly sophisticated complex would stand useless, a monument to an historic accomplishment.

An announcement from Washington in April of 1971 proved otherwise, for it made known that MTF would be used by ecological research teams. Since that initial announcement, other statements from the nation's capital have introduced a number of agencies as new occupants.

In addition, the site will be used for testing the NASA shuttle rocket after modifications, now underway, have been completed on the original test stands. Knowledgeable sources suggest that, in time, employment at the site may approach the number employed at the peak of activity some years ago.

The complexity of projects underway at MTF is best told by experts, so a special story is elsewhere in this issue. What does bear saying at this point is, it appears that an opportunity for Hancock County lies in this great technical and scientific center where existing facilities can be converted at relatively reasonable costs to accommodate research aimed at improving the lot of mankind.

The vast buffer zone surrounding the site could be a testing area in the urgent search for solutions to environmental problems. It has been stated that the buffer area is free of "electronic pollution" which interferes with highly sensitive equipment so necessary in the vital research projects. This situation would be jeopardized if television and radio sets were being used in the area. Such environments are rare and the existence of this one could be a deciding factor in the consideration of assigning of new projects to MFT.

Permanently established, this facility will offer employment opportunity to many of Hancock County's youth who are working toward degrees in various sciences and technologies utilized at the site.

Other developments in the county are indicating a forceful economic upswing in the future. The formation of the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission in 1963 was the beginning of a program of planning and building that has resulted in a strategically located waterside industrial site and an inland airport with an international designation adjoined by an industrial site for air-oriented industries. This, too, is treated in a special article in this publication.

The county's Board of Supervisors also established a County Planning Commission to advise the Board on matters concerning land development and other planning-related matters. This commission works closely with the Gulf Regional Planning Commission. Hancock County is one of the four participating counties in this regional body.

One of the largest land developments in the South is located in the eastern part of Hancock County overlooking the Bay of St. Louis on its northern shore. Diamondhead, named for the Hawaiian landmark because it is situated on the highest land in the area, is a 4,600-acre development that represents a total investment of $40 million and will ultimately accommodate 15,000 homesites. It was formally opened in July of 1971 with ceremonies held at the magnificent $2 million clubhouse. At the time of the opening 300 people of the area were employed at the site. By late

DIAMONDHEAD

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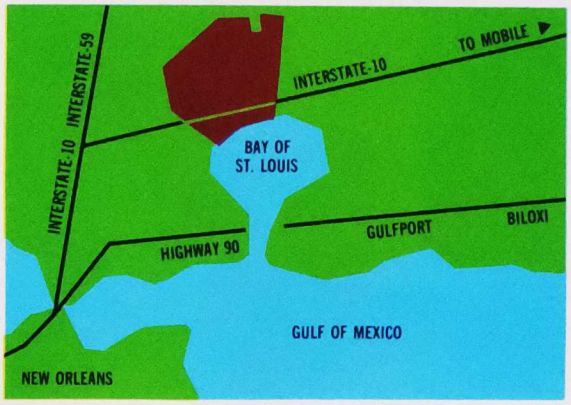
Yes, leisurely living is waiting for you at Diamondhead. There's boating, fresh and salt water fishing, swimming pools and an eighteen hole championship golf course ready to play . . . Quiet trails wind through the rolling hills of Diamondhead's more than 6,000 piney acres . . . Just come and see for yourself . . . Drive to Bay St. Louis and follow the signs to Diamondhead . . .

Diamondhead features . . . *residential and resort lots • Condominiums • Million $$ Country Club • 18 hole championship golf course • Fresh and Salt Water Marinas • Neighborhood recreation areas • Swimming pools • Tennis courts • Riding stables • 24 hour security protection • private airstrip*

For additional information fill in the coupon below and mail it TODAY. We will show you paradise.



DIAMONDHEAD P. O. BOX 22
Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520

Yes, I'm interested in more information

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Home phone _____

summer of 1972, the development contained many miles of paved streets, water and sewer systems, main office building, swimming pools, bathhouse, 18-hole golf course, pro shop and locker room, tennis courts, stables, riding trails, and marina. Twenty homes have been completed and twenty are under construction at this writing. Also completed are 75 one-, two-, and three-bedroom luxury condominium units overlooking the tree-bordered 12th fairway and nearing completion are 60 studio units overlooking a picturesque lake, and 22 two- and three-bedroom units in a setting of graceful live oaks and pear trees. Many more luxury condominium units are scheduled for construction. Also under construction, scheduled for completion by the end of 1972, is an airport for private aircraft with a 3,500 ft. lighted runway. Space has been reserved in the development layout for schools, churches, a shopping center and a medical clinic.

No effort has been spared in creating this handsome new residential community. The structures of the office, clubhouse, and other buildings are of lava stone, massive timbers, and natural wood finish in a Polynesian-influenced design with generous expanses of glass to take advantage of the magnificent views on all sides. Tropical plants, pools, and fountains enhance the landscaping of activity areas. All homeowners in the development are members of the country club and all Diamondhead recreational facilities are reserved for use by members and their guests. Main access to Diamondhead is at an Interstate 10 interchange within the development with New Orleans city limits only 45 minutes from this point.

Another important project underway is the development of a shoreline site known as Jackson Ridge, as a state park. $162,000 in grant money has been used to acquire portions of this land and an additional 320 acres will be acquired on a 99-year lease. A plan has been designed for a first-class facility for camping, picnics, fishing, boating and other water sports, which will serve not only the local area but attract residents of nearby New Orleans. Funding for the project will probably come from $3 million that has been earmarked for park development in the coast area.

Each year, Hancock County is host to a large gathering of individuals active in the world of commerce. The event is the annual International Trade Seminar, where leaders in the field exchange knowledge and experience in a one-day information packed session by means of talks, films and exhibits. The 1972 seminar, under the sponsorship of the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, Hancock County Board of Supervisors and Gulf Regional Planning Commission will invite attendance from neighboring states as well as statewide and as usual will feature outstanding speakers.

In April 1972, Hancock County became actively involved in the Older American Area Wide Model Project. This project provides activities and needed assistance of various kinds with the help of local volunteers. Later in 1972 a "Meals on Wheels" program was added to deliver a daily balanced hot meal and afternoon snack to homes of elderly persons.

Young people were also benefiting by county involvement in innovative programs. Hancock North Central Elementary School received a special grant of approximately $200,000 to enable the school to teach at an individual student level and offer modified group work plus individual study assistance and instruction. Outdoor classrooms and a campus nature trail are among the new approaches utilized.

Also in the realm of education, a new Vocational-Technical School is under construction at a cost of $616,000 with $200,000 worth of equipment to be installed. Six programs will be offered to juniors and seniors from the two public high schools in the county.

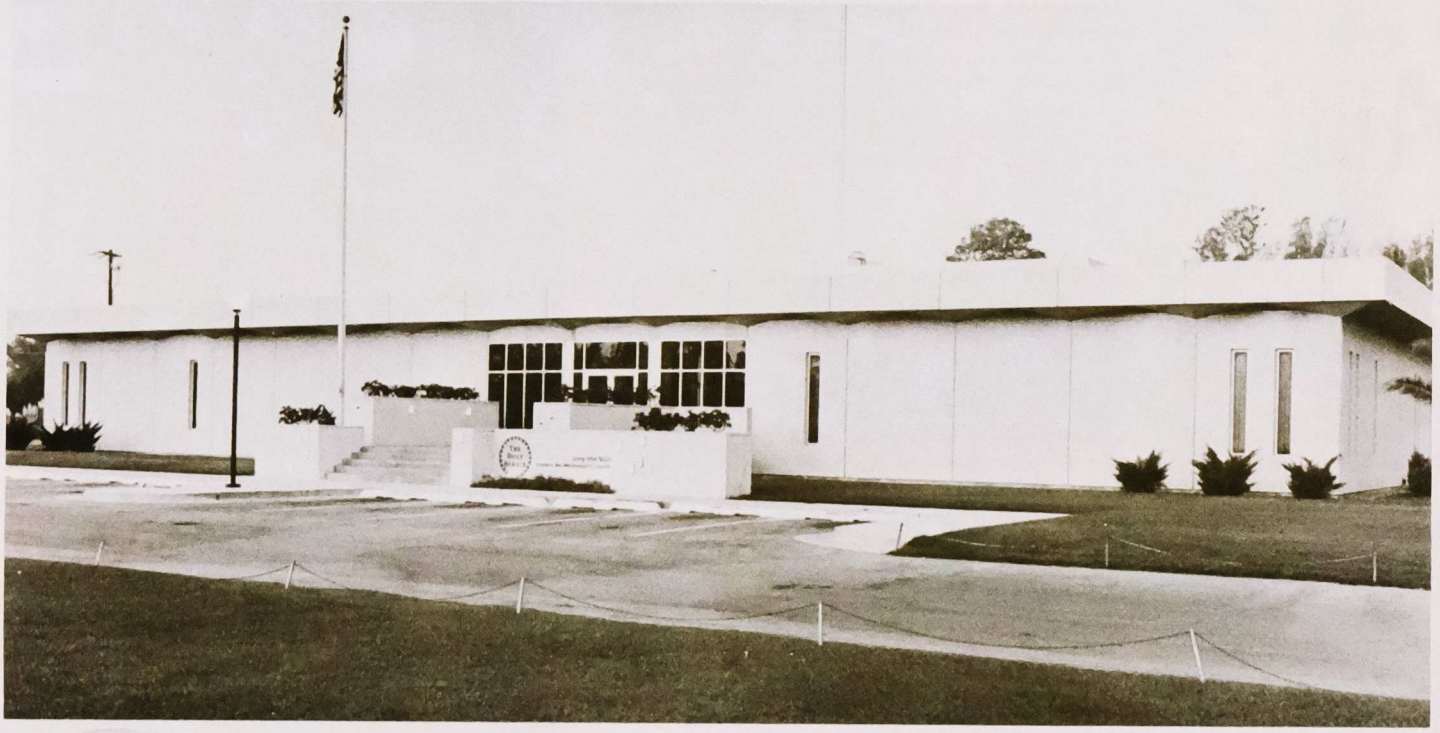
Hancock County is a good place to live. A slogan often used describes it as "the golden opportunity county" and so it seems to be. The amount of new development encompassed in this coastline county with the smallest population seems to indicate a bright future being shaped today.

Historically, it is one of the nation's regions of earliest exploration and settlement, yet for many years its coastline was mainly a resort area for wealthy New Orleanians and the virgin forests inland a source of supply for sawmills who departed when the supply was exhausted.

Today a vibrant new identity is emerging. It is uniquely in the forefront in large scale quality residential development at Diamondhead, uniquely in the spotlight as home of the MTF research center, and uniquely situated with its waterside industrial site and designated international airport so close to the great metropolitan area of New Orleans. All of these factors point the way to a prosperous future for this quiet corner of the Magnolia State.

Hancock County offers a beautiful environment for living with acres of woodland, an abundance of natural beauty in fields of wild flowers, tree bordered streams, and at present no real problem of pollution.

Growing with the gulf coast



38 Daily Herald reaches 40,000 circulation

On September 18, 1972, the Daily Herald reached an important milestone. Audit Bureau of Circulation figures show that on this day the circulation of the Herald reached 40,064 copies.

We're keeping pace with the growth of the Dynamic Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Our circulation milestone is the result of the efforts of a staff of Professionals. And as professionals, we are constantly striving to improve our product. We will continue to expand our news coverage. We will continue to invest in modern equipment and methods. We will continue to keep pace with the Growing Gulf Coast.

THE DAILY HERALD

...only the SUN
covers the Mississippi Coast better

MISSISSIPPI TEST FACILITY

New Directions

Written especially for the Mississippi Monitor
By
Janie Jones
NASA Public Affairs Office

Administrative, Engineering, and Laboratory complex at MTF.

"We are just beginning," President Nixon has said, "to comprehend the benefits that space technology can yield here on earth, and the potential is enormous."

The United States space program brought about astounding advances in technology and allowed Man, for the first time in history, to see Earth as a complete and closed ecological system floating in the blackness of space. Pictures relayed back to earth showed a small, bluish, marble-like planet brushed with swirls of white. "Earthman," shocked by this close look at his delicate sphere, suddenly realized the limitations of his own surroundings and began intensive inventories of his forests, streams, land, minerals and life.

Armed with new techniques and concepts, scientists and engineers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Mississippi Test Facility are today engaged in space and earth-oriented activities seeking solutions to some of our pressing environmental problems.

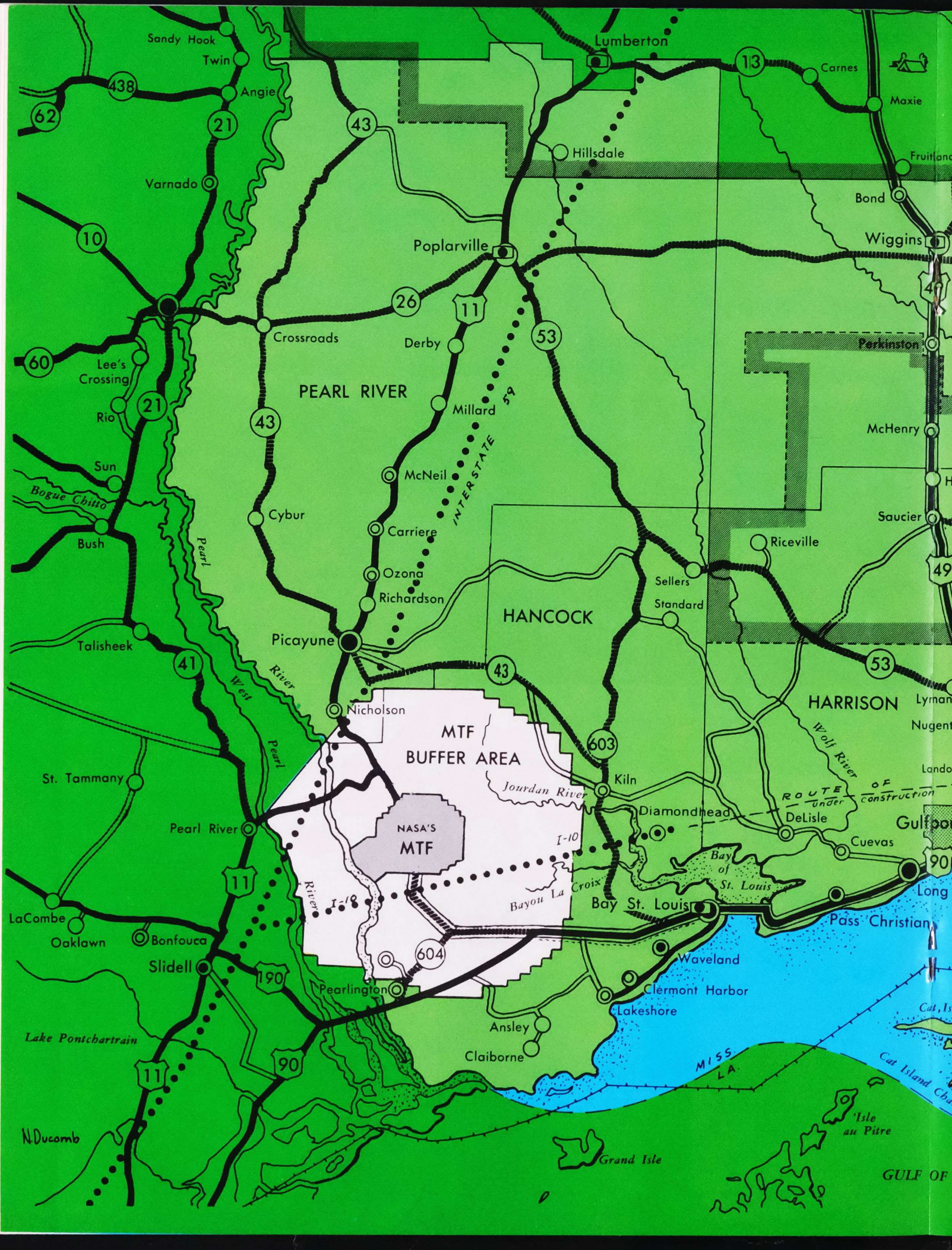
A primary consideration in the long-term operational plans at MTF is the scheduled testing of space shuttle main rocket engines. The Space Shuttle will be a manned reusable space vehicle which will carry out various space exploration missions in Earth orbit.

It will consist of two stages. The first stage booster will be an unmanned rocket which may be recovered and reused. The second stage orbiter will look like a delta-winged airplane and will be piloted by two men who will fly it back to Earth for an airplane-like landing.

The Space Shuttle is needed to do useful things. It will be able to send most unmanned applications spacecraft into orbit; for example, communications, weather, navigation, Earth resources observation satellites and military spacecraft.

The Shuttle will also encourage greater participation in space flight. By lowering the cost of space operations, the Shuttle will encourage more nations to participate in space activities. Such joint experiments and joint environmental monitoring will contribute toward making the benefits of space exploration available to people of all nations.

In addition to maintaining a rocket test capability, the MTF has made available its research laboratories, computer complexes, and other facilities to more than 20 Federal and State agencies and universities who are working together, sharing common goals of a cleaner environment, better management of our natural resources and preservation of Earth's ecological balance. These include: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—NASA Mississippi Test Facility—Marshall Space Flight Center, NASA Earth Resources Laboratory—Manned Spacecraft Center; DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Gulf Coast Hydroscience Center, EROS (Earth Resources Observation Systems) Experiment and Evaluation Office; DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*—National Data Buoy Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Weather Service, National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center; ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—Pesticide Regulation Chemistry Laboratory, Pesticide Monitoring Laboratory, Lower Mississippi River Field Facility; State of Mississippi Liaison and Coordinating Office, State of Arkansas, State of Louisiana, Mississippi State University, Louisiana State University, Jackson State University, and the Gulf Universities Research Consortium;


Sandy Hook
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Lumberton
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Carnes
Maxie
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Hillsdale
Fruitland
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Wiggins
Poplarville
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Crossroads
Derby
Perkinston
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Lee's Crossing
PEARL RIVER
Rio
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43
Millard
59
INTERSTATE
McHenry
Sun
McNeil
Bogue Chitto
Cybur
Carriere
Saucier
Bush
Pearl
Riceville
Ozona
Richardson
Sellers
Standard
HANCOCK
Talisheek
Picayune
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West Pearl River
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Nugent
Nicholson
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Jourdan River
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St. Tammany
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Diamondhead
DeLisle
Gulfport
Pearl River
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Bay St. Louis
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Pass Christian
Oaklawn
Bonfouca
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Waveland
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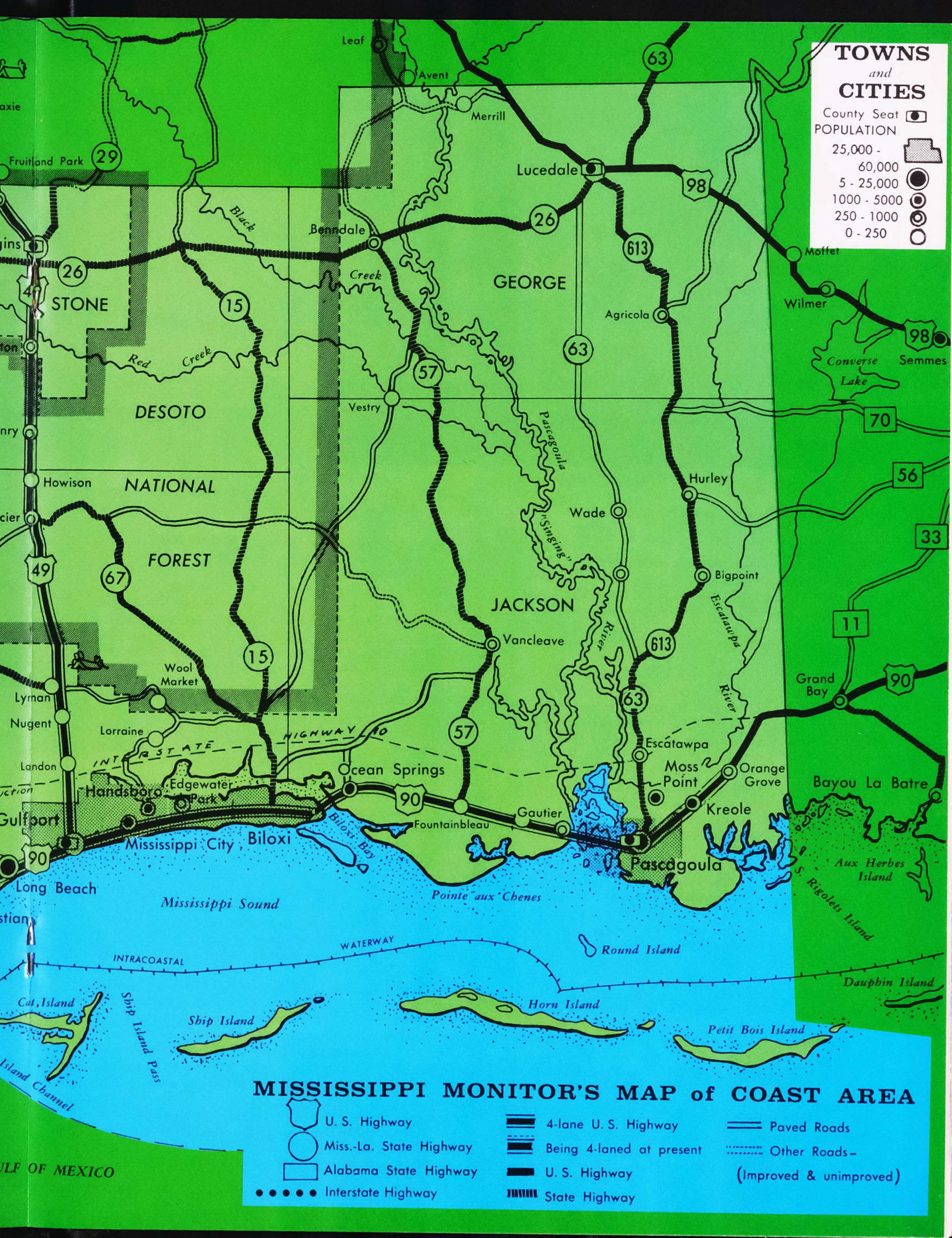

TOWNS and CITIES
County Seat
POPULATION
25,000 - 60,000
5 - 25,000
1000 - 5000
250 - 1000
0 - 250
Leaf
Avent
Merrill
Lucedale
Fruitland Park
Black Creek
Bennsdale
Moffet
Wilmer
Agricola
Converse Lake
Semmes
STONE
GEORGE
Red Creek
DESOTO
Vestry
Pascagoula "Singing" River
Hurley
Howison
NATIONAL
FOREST
Wade
Bigpoint
JACKSON
Escatawpa River
Vancleave
Wool Market
Lyman
Nugent
Lorraine
INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 10
London
Ocean Springs
Escatawpa
Moss Point
Orange Grove
Bayou La Batre
Handsboro
Edgewater Park
Gulfport
Fountainbleau
Gautier
Kreole
Grand Bay
Mississippi City
Biloxi
Biloxi Bay
Pascagoula
Aux Herbes Island
S. Rigolets Island
Long Beach
Mississippi Sound
Pointe aux Chenes
WATERWAY
INTRACOASTAL
Round Island
Dauphin Island
Cat Island
Ship Island Pass
Ship Island
Horn Island
Petit Bois Island
Island Channel
GULF OF MEXICO
MISSISSIPPI MONITOR'S MAP of COAST AREA
U. S. Highway
Miss.-La. State Highway
Alabama State Highway
Interstate Highway
4-lane U. S. Highway
Being 4-laned at present
U. S. Highway
State Highway
Paved Roads
Other Roads-
(Improved & unimproved)

NOAA National Data Buoy Center environmental buoy docked at MTF.

NASA EARTH RESOURCES LABORATORY—see special story, page 44

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Data Buoy Center

A system of data buoys is under development by the National Data Buoy Center to assess changes in the world's oceans.

The first of a series of advanced experimental buoys for automatically gathering oceanographic and meteorological data from the marine environment was stationed in the Gulf of Mexico on June 16 of this year.

The second of the series of six left New Orleans, Louisiana on August 1, 1972, for deployment in the Gulf of Alaska.

Information from these instrumented platforms and others that follow is designed to fill an environmental data gap in maritime areas of the globe. Eventually, the establishment of a network of buoys throughout the oceans, coastal waters, bays, estuaries and large lakes will provide data required for predicting weather, sea conditions, fish migration and other conditions which have an impact on man and his endeavors.

The buoys, 40 feet in diameter and equipped with 30-foot antennas, are designed to withstand 150-knot hurricane winds, 60-foot waves, and 10-knot currents.

Sensors, installed on the buoy's mast, at the hull's water line and at varying depths on the two-mile mooring line, are powered by a diesel generator-battery system. They are activated on signal from shore via a small computer aboard the buoy. The computer can instantly retrieve data relating to water temperature, salinity, currents, wind direction and velocity and atmospheric pressures for transmissions to NOAA's Meteorological Center in Suitland, Md.

National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center

The National Oceanographic Instrumentation Center, the third element of the NOAA, operates a laboratory for the development and evaluation of oceanographic instruments.

Working with other government agencies, industrial communities and academic laboratories, the Center conducts cooperative program for the purpose of compiling government-wide requirements on instruments to support the development of standards.

Data on instrument performance and deterioration is collected and disseminated to users as a means of establishing a base for improved systems.

National Marine Fisheries Service

Locating, identifying and effectively utilizing living marine resources are three of the goals of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Application of aircraft or satellite remote sensing systems to the problems confronting the fishing nations of the world is under intensive development.

Remote sensing, simply stated, is measuring an object from a distance. A camera is a remote sensor in that it measures reflected light without touching the object being photographed.

Using aerial and satellite sensing methods, the National Marine Fisheries Service will gather data from coastal shelves, oceans, seas and lakes vital to the fishing industry.

Using data from prior Apollo flights and the recently launched Earth Resources Technology Satellite, the Fisheries are now studying an area from eastern Lake Borgne, Louisiana, through the entire Mississippi Sound to Mobile Bay, Alabama, concentrating on a little known but important industrial fish, the Gulf menhaden.

Working with commercial fisheries, they hope to determine the usefulness of remotely-sensed oceanographic information to fisheries problems of management and harvesting and test the existence of a cause effect relationship between ocean environment conditions and fish stocks.

A salt water impoundment tank, containing 236,000 gallons of water, is in use by the Fisheries at the site to test remote sensing instruments, study behavioral patterns of impounded fish and establish biological standards (chlorophyll, oxygen, and carbon dioxide content of water).

National Weather Service

The most significant advances in weather reporting have been made in the past seventy-five years. Today, two elements of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are engaged in weather phenomena studies and reporting. The first, the National Weather Service, is located at the NASA Slidell Computer Complex.

Serving a total watershed area of some 200,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, the NWS predict daily river stages and emergency flood forecasts for any given point in the area.

These accurate and timely warnings are bringing a new degree of security to residents along the Mississippi River and its tributaries and industry is provided with data useful in planning deep draft tow movement.

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Lower Mississippi River Field Facility.

The newest of the three EPA elements to join the multi-agency effort at the MTF is the Lower Mississippi River Field Facility.

Since a significant part of the municipal sewage problem is the industrial contribution of waste chemicals, the Lower Mississippi Field Facility will collect and analyze water samples taken from industrial and municipal waste outflows in the area.

To assure health standards for municipal water supplies and waters used for recreation and shell-fish growing, the facility also enforces water quality standards used by the State in assessing and improving the water supplies within its boundaries.

National Pesticide Monitoring Laboratory

Over the years several hundred basic chemicals have been created and marketed to control unwanted insects, plants, fungus growth and small animals.

It is now known that some of these compounds are present in the tissues of birds, fish and other wildlife. The National Pesticide Monitoring Laboratory receives materials and matter from all 50 states and analyzes them to detect the levels of pesticide contamination.

The Laboratory also develops new methods for implementing new controls of herbicides, fungicides and insecticides.

Pesticide Regulation Chemistry Laboratory

All insecticides, fungicides and herbicides or similar economic poisons that move in interstate commerce must meet Federal requirements for safety and effectiveness.

Such chemicals cannot be approved for sale unless the maker provides scientific evidence that the product is effective for the purpose intended and will not injure human beings, livestock, crops or wildlife. Labeling must show the types and amounts of ingredients, method of application and precautions to be observed.

The Pesticide Regulation Chemistry Lab analyzes samples from dealer shelves and performs pharmacological tests to insure that safety precautions shown on the label are adequate, and the product does not present an imminent hazard to the public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Gulf Coast Hydroscience Center—see special story, page 48

EROS Experiments and Evaluation Office

Based on the potential of remote sensing technology, and in response to the critical need for greater knowledge of the Earth and its resources, the Department of Interior established the EROS (Earth Resources Observation Systems) Program to gather and use remotely sensed data collected by satellite and aircraft of natural and manmade features on the Earth's surface.

The Interior Department, through its EROS Program, will be the largest single recipient and user agency of data to be obtained from the ERTS (Earth Resources Technology Satellite). Repetitive information from the satellite (photography of each point on the Earth's surface every 18 days) will be relayed in electronic form, converted to photographic-type images and processed at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, S.D.

In November 1971 the EROS Program established its first field operation at the MTF.

Scientists at the EROS/MTF Office, working primarily with the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, will assist officials and users of these data in the establishment of demonstration projects or experiments as an aid in securing solutions for local resources and environmental problems.

Development of training aids and programs concerning remote sensing, earth resources, and environmental education will be undertaken by EROS/MTF officials.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

To assure the most effective, efficient and economical participation by the State of Mississippi in the fields of air, land and water resources, the State of Mississippi Liaison and Coordinating Office was established at the MTF in July 1971.

Serving as liaison between State offices and each Federal agency, the Office assists the local and regional communities in sharing of environmental knowledge and resources; relates benefits to the local university community; and, contributes to the advancement of information management.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

The Mississippi State University Research Center at MTF was developed in fulfillment of a common need in environmental research.

The Center serves in a capacity similar to existing agricultural experiment stations wherein senior staff members and graduate students can conduct research aimed at solving environmental problems as they relate to the Central Gulf South area.

Studies are currently underway in the following areas: Prediction of ecological alterations in the environment; development of predictive techniques on estuarine productivity; the application of remote sensing techniques to marshland planning in the Gulf Coast area; waste water surveillance; determination of the fate and effects of oil in the aquatic environment of the Coastal Gulf of Mexico; and, the development and application of electronic data acquisition technology for marine and ecology research.

JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

The newest of academic institutions to join the government-industry team at the MTF is Jackson State College.

The objective of their research is to determine the feasibility of removing dissolved chemicals from photographic waste water by means of aquatic plant filtering systems. Emersed aquatic plants, grown under greenhouse conditions and exposed to aqueous solutions containing various concentrations of chemicals, will be evaluated first.

The second phase of the study will involve testing of aquatic grasses and water hyacinths.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Louisiana State University has operated a research center at the MTF since January 1969.

Scientists are conducting research to convert wasted cellulose materials, primarily municipal paper waste, to edible protein. Refinement of this process could attribute to less expensive, more efficient protein products.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service will soon establish one of its major offices here to conduct much-needed research on the environmental impact of man, disease and pollutants on plant and animal life within National parks in the Southeast and Southwest.

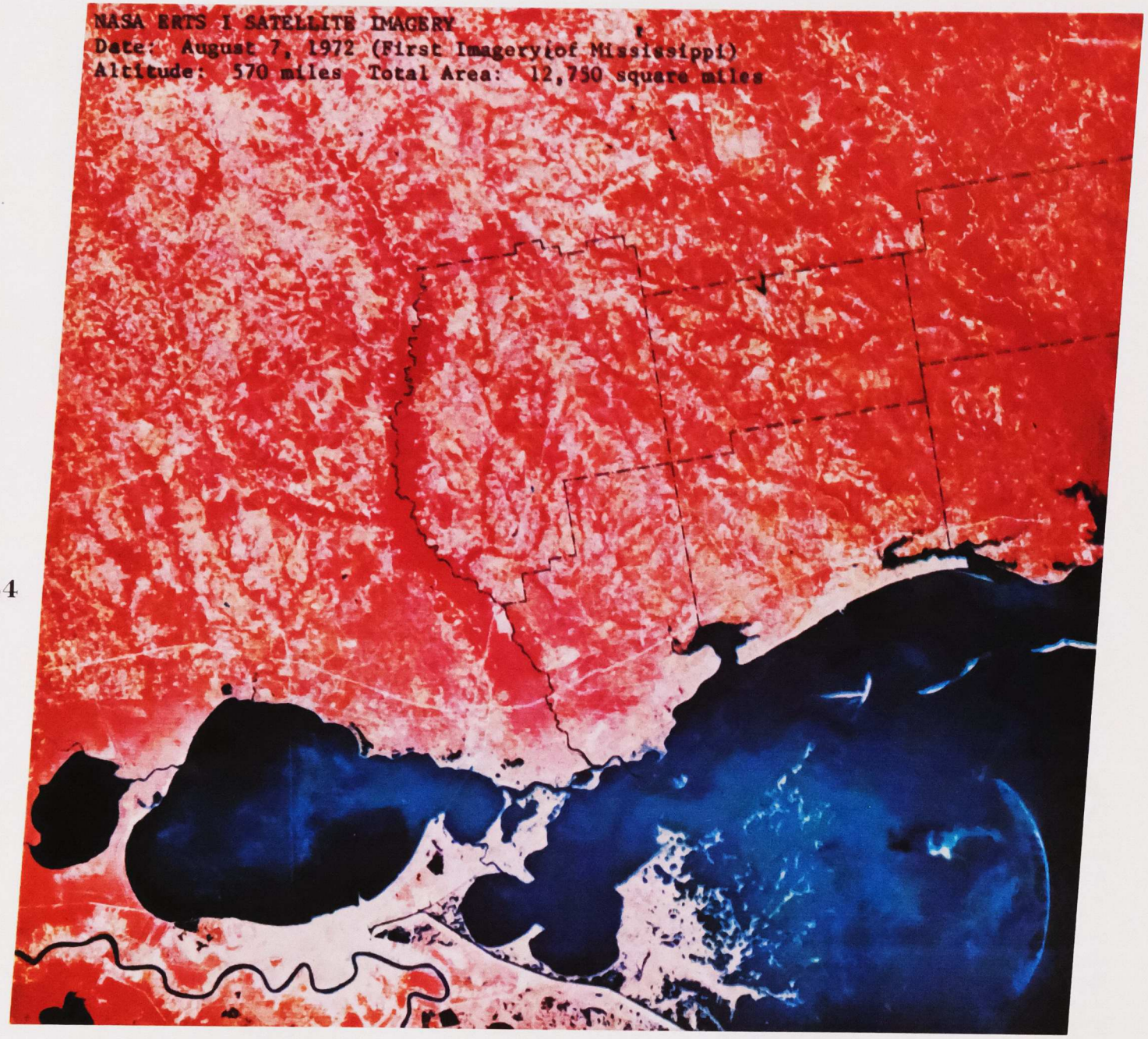
GULF UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH CONSORTIUM

A consortium of twenty universities in the five states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, and including the University of Mexico in Mexico City, has established an operations center at the NASA Mississippi Test Facility in support of the development of new techniques and methodologies in Information Management as this relates to Environmental Sciences. As a consequence of this, the GURC facility within MTF has become the communications hub for member universities.

Visiting scientists from these universities are participating in major scientific investigative programs in the Gulf of Mexico and Antarctica and other parts of the world. This results in multi-disciplinary teamwork and serves to stimulate programs of data acquisition and analysis.

Several major offshore scientific investigative programs are being conducted by GURC offshore in the Gulf of Mexico using University Research Vessels. The data, analysis and synthesis, and finally the information management is conducted at MTF.

NASA'S Earth Resources Laboratory



ERTS-I satellite image of Coast Area Mississippi, with county lines drawn in, and eastern tip of Louisiana, including New Orleans, from 570 miles above the earth.

located at the Mississippi Test Facility

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Resources Laboratory (ERL) is an element of the Manned Spacecraft Center of Houston, Texas. ERL is approximately two years old and was initiated at MTF in conjunction with the location there of elements of a number of federal agencies. The mission of ERL is to conduct research in the development and experimental demonstration of the uses of remotely sensed data acquired from aircraft and satellites. The term "remote sensing" applies to the use of a type of instrument which makes measurements from a distance. The type of remote sensor most familiar to us is the camera, although much more sophisticated sensors are now available or under development.

During the first year of its existence the ERL was concerned with employing appropriate technical personnel, the acquisition of specialized equipments, and the development of a technical plan to guide the research effort. An important factor in the development of this plan was consultation with federal, state and local agencies in the Mississippi-Louisiana area to determine information needs which might be obtained more effectively from satellites or aircraft equipped with remote sensors than by present techniques. The plan emphasizes three areas: techniques for land use inventory; techniques for the study and monitoring of wetlands; techniques for the study and measurement of the characteristics of coastal waters.' The approach to the investigations being conducted by the ERL is to develop the techniques required, to conduct demonstration projects, and to document the procedures and techniques so that the aforementioned user community can apply these technical capabilities to their needs.

LAND USE INVENTORY

Population pressures are resulting in rapid expansion of cities and suburban areas. Care must be taken to insure that land resources in these areas are being used most effectively and in such a way as to minimize harmful effects upon our natural environment. Development planning needs current inventories of existing land use and also how land use is being changed from year to year. In the past, land use inventory has been done primarily on the ground and with the aid of photographs taken from low altitude aircraft. The use of low altitude aircraft results in each frame covering a relatively small area, and, therefore, requiring a huge number of photographs to provide information on a given area. Manipulation of this large number of photographs to obtain the required data is costly and time-consuming and can result in inventories that are out of date before completion.

The Earth Resources Laboratory has been experimenting with the use of photographs taken from very high altitude aircraft wherein a single frame covers some 250 square miles. Consequently, only a few frames of photography are needed to be analyzed for land use inventory over a relatively large area. Photography obtained under these conditions is subject to much less distortion. The film used in this case is known as color infra-red, or "false color" film, meaning that what we normally see as green with our eyes, such as vegetation, shows up as red in the photograph. This type of film is useful in that it enhances our ability to define vegetated areas and water bodies and is less affected by the atmospheric haze which is encountered so often. Using this type of photography, ERL has demonstrated that land use inventories can be effected at costs of only one-quarter of that required by earlier techniques. Land use inventories for each township are one of the products of the procedure. The other is a quantitative assessment of land use in each of a number of categories, such as farm land, forest, urban, etc. The technique was applied to Hancock, Harrison and Pearl River Counties by ERL and Hinds County by the Jackson City Planning Commission and the Regional Council of Governments in that area. The Gulf Regional Planning Commission is currently using the technique to develop a land use inventory for Jackson County.

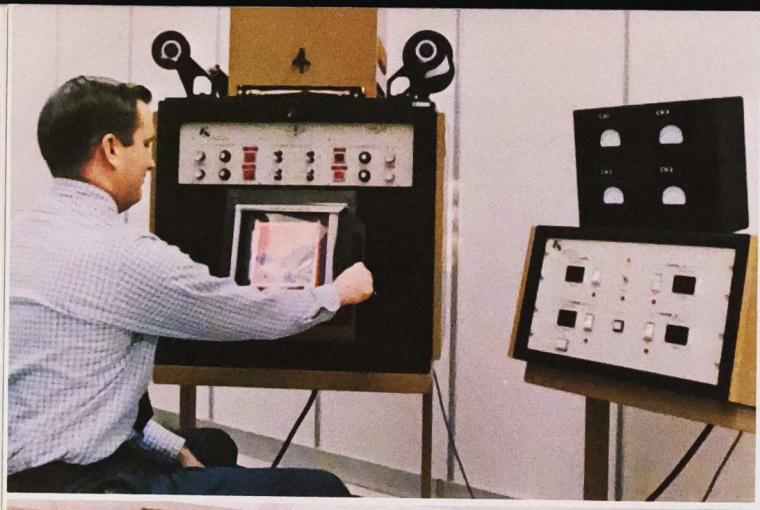
High altitude aircraft, equipped with cameras, offers a significant advantage over low altitude aircraft. Similarly, satellites equipped with remote sensors will offer additional capabilities for assessing the resources of the earth. In August of 1972 NASA launched the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-I). This satellite is operating at an altitude of approximately 500 miles and gathers data over the entire United States every 18 days. This data is transmitted to the earth in electronic form which can be converted to either photographic-like pictures for photo interpretation or put on magnetic tapes for computer manipulation. Over 300 investigators from all parts of the earth are experimenting with this data to determine its applications ability for earth resources survey. A number of these investigations are being conducted in the State of Mississippi and its adjacent waters by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Mississippi State University, and the Earth Resources Laboratory. Each frame of data provides a picture of approximately 10,000 square miles. The ability of the satellite to obtain data of such a huge area at a given instant of time is one of the characteristics that makes it potentially useful. The fact that the data is repeated every 18 days will enable us to note changes that occur in almost real time fashion. The satellite also easily provides us with access to areas which are costly or time-consuming to reach by more conventional methods.

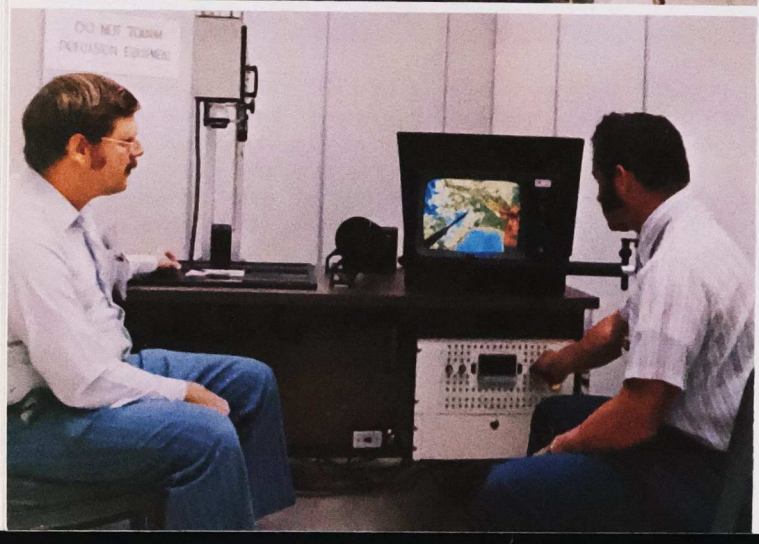
WETLANDS

The wetlands and coastal marshlands such as we find along the Gulf Coast are a most important part of our environment. They form part of the primary food chain for much of the marine life that exists in the coastal and deeper waters, serve as nursery grounds for certain species of marine life, and support local and migratory wildlife both as a food supply and nesting grounds. They are prime breeding grounds for many insects, some of which contribute to the food chain with no apparent harmful effects, and others, such as the salt marsh mosquito, which have a most detrimental effect on human living conditions. Concurrent with these important ecological considerations is the fact that coastal areas are under the most pressure for development. Industry is attracted to the areas by transportation considerations; significant recreational opportunities are generally available; petroleum reserves have been found in many such areas. The combination of these activities results in population pressures and, consequently, man-made changes result from these activities. In recent years we have become more concerned with the potential long-range impacts of man-made changes on the sensitive marshland ecologies and are taking steps to try to better understand the effects of man's activities. Techniques and systems are, therefore, required for assessing and monitoring the environmental conditions within the wetlands.

The difficulty in gaining access to these areas has made it desirable to look at the potential of using aircraft and satellite systems to study the marshes. A basic requirement is to determine the ability to map the vegetation types in the marsh from which much can be inferred about the general marsh situation.

An initial study was conducted by ERL in a wetlands area at the eastern end of the Mississippi Sound. The object of the experiment was to determine if automated techniques could be used to map the vegetation in this area. The area is basically a fresh water marsh with only minimal salt water intrusion. Ground teams made selected measurements of the types of vegetation in the area. Data was then gathered over the study area of approximately 7 square miles, using an aircraft equipped with a remote sensor known as a multispectral scanner. This instrument uses a variety of sensitive detectors to measure radiation from vegetation in the ultra violet, the visible, and the infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Different types of vegetation reflect and radiate differently in





Additive color viewer being used to make color composites of ERTS-I satellite imagery.

ERL Data Analysis Station, used to evaluate electronic and photographic data.

Evaluation of photographic data using an electronic color enhancement system.

Evaluating ERTS-I color composites on large screen variable magnification viewer.

the various regions of the electromagnetic spectrum and thereby produce a "signature" which provides a capability for differentiation between the types of vegetation. In obtaining these "signatures" the multispectral scanner data is displayed to the experimenter using a Data Analysis Station in which the data is converted to a color picture presentation in much the same way as a television set constructs a picture. Once spectral signatures have been determined for each type of vegetation, the total set of data is processed by large computers using special programs and the output product is a computer-generated vegetation classification map. In the initial test, 8 species of vegetation were mapped to approximately 90% accuracy. The ability of this system to accurately map the vegetation over large marsh areas with only a small ground effort should play a significant part in helping to manage our marshland resources.

One of the applications of this technique is related to mosquito control. Mosquito control relies heavily on the location of the breeding areas of the salt marsh mosquito. These breeding areas, in turn, are related to the location of certain types of vegetation. Consequently, by mapping the vegetation, those areas where mosquito control should be emphasized may be located. The next step in this experimental activity will be to assess its reliability over a larger area in conjunction with a local mosquito control agency and to measure the cost effectiveness of this technique vis a vis existing techniques.

COASTAL WATERS

Coastal waters such as those found in the Mississippi Sound are very dynamic in nature. They constitute an area where relatively clear saline waters of the Gulf of Mexico meet and mix with the fresh waters of rivers and streams carrying sediments, nutrients and whatever man has chosen to put into them. The coastal waters with their surrounding marshes provide productive environments for many forms of plant and animal life. They are important in providing many forms of recreation, of commercial value as a source of shrimp and oysters, and provide protective shipping lanes such as the Intercoastal Waterway. The dynamics of the typically shallow coastal waters may be attributed to the winds, tides, erosion, variation in river and stream flow, and man's activities such as dredging and the harvesting of resources. Its shallowness increases the likelihood of turbidity due to materials being stirred up from the bottom. Its temperature variations are more pronounced since its shallowness makes it more subject to solar heating than the deep Gulf waters. All of these characteristics make the coastal waters a rather special environment, the quality and health of which is dependent upon man's use or misuse of it. As in the case of the marshlands it is necessary that man develop better tools with which to efficiently and economically measure, monitor, and predict the important characteristics of coastal waters.

ERL has been conducting experiments since Spring 1971 in the Mississippi Sound to develop better techniques for measuring coastal water characteristics from aircraft and satellites. These studies have been carried out in cooperation with a number of agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Mississippi Marine Conservation Commission, and the Mississippi State University. This cooperation aided the Laboratory in focusing on the most appropriate problem areas and

Instrumentation vehicle with remote sensor studying water characteristics.

RS-18 imaging thermal scanner being mounted on NASA aircraft.

Data recording and sensor control station on ERL aircraft.

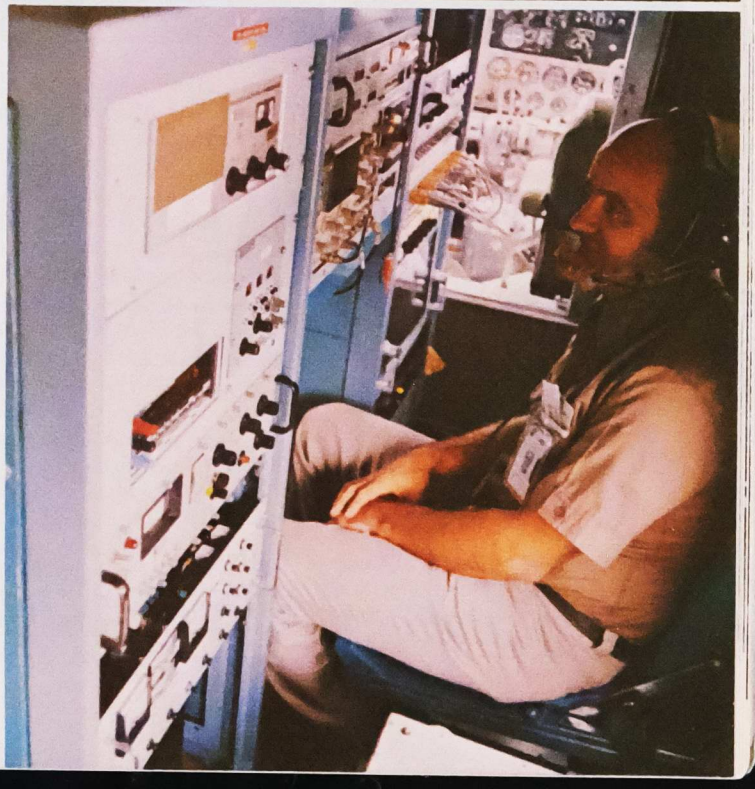
provided the participating groups with an opportunity to become more familiar with potential values of remote sensing.

The experiments are concentrated on the development of techniques for remotely measuring the temperature, the salinity, the turbidity, and the chlorophyll characteristics of the water. These parameters, in turn, should enable us to determine the circulation of the waters in the Sound. Surface water temperature may be measured over large areas quickly with a high degree of accuracy with remote sensing. Knowledge of temperature characteristics of coastal waters is helpful to the biologists in establishing the behavior characteristics of living marine resources and, consequently, provide information for the management of these resources. It is also useful in locating the source of effluents being emptied into the waters since these effluents generally will be of a different temperature than the coastal waters. The experiments to measure the salinity characteristics of the water are being done with a microwave radiometer. Since the coastal waters are an area of fresh and salt water mixing, the degree of salinity varies with tides, the rainfall, and the discharge of fresh water from rivers into the Sound. The degree of salinity is important to the growth behavior and survival of the living resources such as shrimp and can also affect marsh vegetation which provides nutrients to the water and is a factor in the erosion processes of the marshlands. One of the most likely effects of man-made changes is to affect the salinity in areas of the coastal waters which may rapidly affect the marine resources of the area. Other types of remote sensors, such as spectral radiometers, are being used to develop techniques for the measurement of chlorophyll and turbidity. These measurements are useful to determine the amount of sediment in the water and possibly to determine the productivity of the water body.

To demonstrate the potential usefulness of remotely sensed information such as discussed above, an experiment is being conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service in conjunction with ERL and other groups to assess the fishery resource in the Sound. This investigation focuses on the Menhaden which is of considerable economic importance in the area. The approach to the investigation is to obtain environmental and biological measurements using remote sensors as previously described and attempt to correlate these parameters with the actual catches of Menhaden being made at the same time. The program makes use of data acquired not only by aircraft but also data from the new ERTS-I Satellite.

Other programs underway at the ERL include an experiment to remotely measure and monitor parameters affecting the ecology of Biloxi Bay. This study is being conducted with the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory at Ocean Springs.

The ultimate goal of the coastal waters remote sensing program is to define techniques and procedures which can be used with aircraft or satellites to obtain measurements on a repetitive schedule for the purposes of monitoring our coastal areas, and, in turn, to use the information for the management of our coastal resources. The management of these resources will require the development of a better understanding of the relationship of physical and biological processes and the incorporation of this understanding into mathematical models techniques which, in turn, will allow the prediction of the effects of various activities on coastal waters.



Flood Plain Simulation.

GULF COAST HYDROSCIENCE CENTER

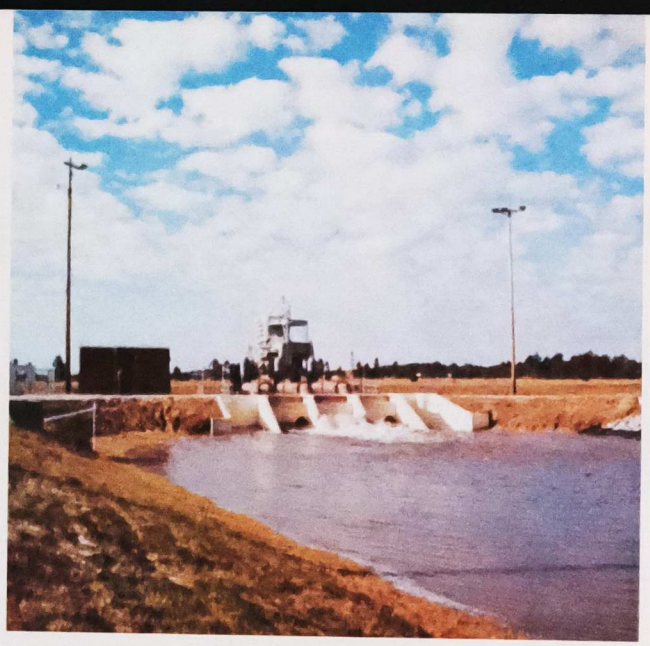
The Water Resources Division (WRD) of the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of Interior, has established its Gulf Coast Hydroscience Center at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility (MTF).

The experimental facilities at MTF make this Center unique among the Survey's research activities. Research facilities of principal interest to the WRD at the Gulf Coast Hydroscience Center are: an indoor hydraulics laboratory, housed in a 35,000 square foot area; an outdoor flood plain simulation facility, covering about 30 acres; and analog and digital computer facilities.

The WRD has the responsibility for appraising the quantity and quality of the National water resources, for interpretive studies in areas of existing or potential water problems, and for research in the field of hydrology and related sciences. This responsibility for planning and financing water resources investigations is shared with state and local water agencies.

An important aspect of the work of the WRD is related to the description of flow of water in open channels. Various topics of interest include measurement of flow, computation of stage profiles for identification of flood plains, transport of suspended and dissolved matter, backwater from channel obstructions, flow pattern through bridge constrictions, channel formation and stability, and the buildup and dissipation of non-conservative quantity measurements or parameters, such as heat, oxygen, and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

Indoor Hydraulics Laboratory at GCHC.



Pumps and inlet basin at Flood Plain Simulation.

HYDROSCIENCE LABORATORY

The Hydroscience Laboratory Facility is used to test and calibrate hydrologic instruments used in water resources investigations and to obtain experimental data used in research on the mechanics of flow and the transport and dispersion of heat, solvents, and solids in rivers and estuaries.

Calibration and instrument test facilities include a towing tank and submerged jet tank. These instruments measure water velocity by the principle of cup rotation, drag, doppler effect, acoustic signal, electromagnetic field, deflection or other means. Tests of instrumentation are performed in conjunction with research and development work on instruments conducted by the USGS Instrument Development Laboratory also at MTF. Calibration of standard instruments is an essential service provided by the USGS for its 45 district offices and for other federal and state agencies.

The towing tank has dimensions of 12 ft. x 12 ft. x 450 ft. The tow vehicle is capable of speeds from zero to 15 feet per second, and has a platform size of 12 ft. x 14 ft. The carriage is equipped with a data acquisition system designed and instrumented to accept and record distance traveled, elapsed time and meter pulse count information.

The submerged jet tank has a 12 ft. x 12 ft. cross section and is 120 ft. long. The submerged jet is a low turbulence-high pressure source, with the water moving past a stationary meter. The discharge into the tank flows from the constant head tank to the jet head, through the jet, over a weir and back to the sump. Pumps then convey the water back to the constant head tank.

This system allows for a discharge stable to less than 0.5%. Discharge measurements can be made with an orifice plate, sharp crested weir, and a volumetric tank.

The tilting flume is utilized to obtain experimental data at model scale. This data is then used with theoretical considerations to develop: ***digital models for evaluating the effect of man's encroachment on the flood plain; mathematical models for predicting the concentration, dispersion, and ultimate fate of waste injected into streams and estuaries; formula for prediction of sediment erosion, transport and disposition; mathematical models of flow systems in rivers and estuaries, basic to the appraisal of chemical and biological systems, that exist naturally or that are changed by man's activities; and to test instruments and sample equipment performance in relation to water depth, water velocity, or sediment concentration.***

The tilting flume is 6 ft. wide x 3 ft. deep x 250 ft. long. The discharge capacity is at least 50 cubic feet per second (cfs) partially or wholly supplied by the constant head tank. The whole discharge can be recirculated, making the operation suitable for sediment studies. The headbox is 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 30 ft. long and straightens the flow prior to introduction to the flume, with the type of straighteners varied to suit the study. The tailbox is 10 ft. x 8 ft. x 30 ft. and will serve as primary water storage with additional storage being provided in an adjacent, isolatable floor sump. Additional facilities include an 8 in. x 8 in. x 40 ft. closed recirculating flume.

Planned activities include a wind-water tunnel to be used to study wind generated waves; to test instruments to measure wave heights; and to develop relations for the effect of wind on reaeration and other stream variables.

FLOOD PLAIN SIMULATION FACILITY

The Flood Plain Simulation Facility is used to research the factors effecting the mechanics of flow in a channel of water, such as: ***the mechanics of flow over the flood plain to provide data on the natural undeveloped condition; the effect of unsteady flows on the space-time distribution of water on the flood plain; the effect of encroachments on the passage of water; the transport of waterborne materials.***

The flow of water in a channel is determined by a variety of interrelated factors such as the width, depth, channel slope, type of roughness elements, channel meanders, channel braiding and ground-water inflow or outflow.

The test facility consists of a simulated flood plain with low water-channel. The flood plain is 300 ft. wide, 3 ft. deep and approximately 4,500 ft. long. The low water channel is trapezoidal shaped, 10 ft. wide at the bottom, 1 ft. deep, 2:1 side slopes and carries the channel reach.

The total outflow from the flood plain facility can be measured with a 25-foot Parshall flume or a weir plate installed on the end of the sill in the tailbox. Pumping capacity is available to deliver 225 cfs to the headbox in three, 75 cfs steps. Accurate input flow measurement, varied according to experiment requirement, is obtained by utilizing two, 36-inch input bypass lines. Thus, pump output "minus bypassed volume" equals total headbox water input. Total outflow is measured at a 25-foot Parshall flume, or a weir gate, installed on the tailbox sill. Test channel water distribution spread is controlled via a series of hand operated gates located along the headbox/channel dam. Depth sensors, installed at 220 locations throughout the channel's reach, provide data in digital form for recording on magnetic tape.

Continued on page 67

BAY ST. LOUIS

Right, one of the many lovely homes in Bay St. Louis.
Above, City Hall Park tennis court.

Bordered by a sparkling shoreline crescent of the beautiful Bay of St. Louis and Mississippi Sound and on the west by tree-covered terrain, the city of Bay St. Louis enjoys an environment that is becoming all too rare as we approach the last quarter of the twentieth century.

The picturesque Jourdan River that flows into the Bay at the northern tip of the city has been identified as one of the last of the unpolluted coastal streams. None of the local industries produce pollutants in air or water.

Residents of Bay St. Louis appreciate their surroundings and outdoor sports and gardening are favorite pastimes. Many showplace yards and gardens can be glimpsed while driving through the tree-shaded neighborhoods. The city employs a horticulturist on its staff as Superintendent of Public Grounds and the grounds of the City Hall, as well as other public spots, give evidence of his expert care.

The pace of daily living in this pleasant city is just what each individual chooses. A busy schedule can be maintained by participation in the various social and cultural clubs in the community, or, a very quiet way of living can be enjoyed. Residents are hospitable and friendly but also thoughtful and considerate of those who prefer quiet and seclusion. The pervading spirit of friendliness can be observed in even casual encounters in shopping centers where cheerful greetings are exchanged by passersby as a matter of habit.

A newcomer once remarked that on his first day in town he walked two blocks on Main Street to the bank and at least a dozen smiling "good mornings" convinced him he had found "his town." Whatever the reasons, many people who come on temporary job assignments have elected to stay, captivated by the unusual magnetism of the community.

Bay St. Louis has been a haven for restful living for over a hundred and fifty years for even in its earliest days it was considered a favored summer residence site for wealthy upstate planters and New Orleans residents. Many delightful 19th century homes still remain and add to the picturesque quality of the town.

Twentieth century progress, however, is very much in evidence. Two new shopping centers adjoin U. S. Highway 90 near the urban center. All along this landscaped, 4-lane divided highway new commercial structures are appearing as the business activity center of town shifts in this direction.

A magnificent new Senior High School, completely air-conditioned, has been built by the municipal school system and offers young people excellent college preparatory programs and business-vocational training. The school system, at all levels, utilizes latest teaching methods and programs of student activity.

POPULATION—1970 census 6,752.

LOCATION—Southeast Hancock County, 52 miles east of New Orleans, La. on U.S. 90, 15 miles west of Gulfport, bounded on east by Bay of St. Louis, on south by Gulf of Mexico; on mainline of L&N Railroad.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and 2 Commissioners, Code Charter; Incorporated 1858.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $10,264,118 city, $18,723,821 inc. school dist. approximately 30% of real value (on land only). Tax levy 54 mills, Homest. exmp. 39. Bonded debt $672,000 city, $1,129,200, School Dist. Util. Revenue $2,875,000.

SCHOOLS—Public 4, enrollment 2,017; parochial 2, enrollment 445; private 3, enrollment 940, Catholic Seminary 120 members.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police Chief and 7 full-time officers, 12 auxiliary policemen, 2 school patrolwomen, 24 hour patrol, 4 radio equipped patrol cars. Fire Dept., 7 full-time firemen, 26 man volunteer crew, modern equipment including pumper with 750 g.p.m. tank, auxiliary 1,000 g.p.m. tank. Civil Defense Unit with emergency equipment and citizen band radio for emergency and rescue work.

UTILITIES—City-owned water, sewer and natural gas systems. Electricity, see County.

MEDICAL—Location of County hospital and health center; 3 private clinics, 1 nursing home; 7 doctors, 4 dentists; 1 veterinarian.

CHURCHES—Catholic 4, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, God in Christ, 1 each.

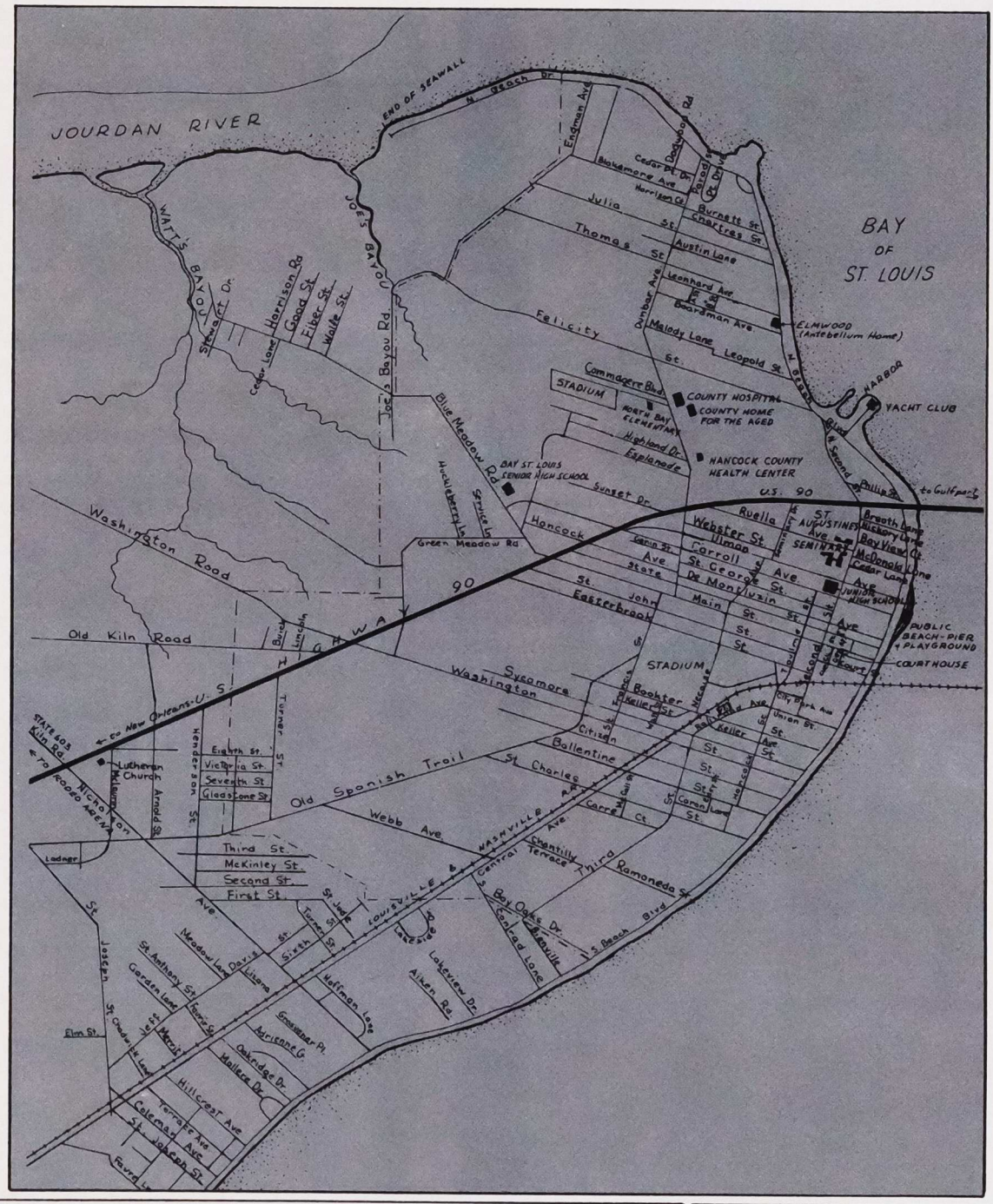
RECREATION—Youth Center, Civic Center. 3 baseball parks, 2 football stadiums, tennis courts, sand beach, rip-rap fishing pier, boat launch ramp, 7 parks and playgrounds, bowling, movie theatre, Yacht Club, Little Theatre, Duplicate Bridge Club, golf across Bay.

CULTURAL—City-County Memorial Library, Ulman Ave., Garden Center, Leonard Ave., Little Theatre, Boardman Ave., Civic Center, 3rd St., Art League, Junior Auxiliary, Friends of the Library, Coast Concerts Association.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Hancock County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Jaycees, Altrusa, Garden Club, Masonic Order, Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus and Auxiliary, American Legion and Auxiliary, VFW, Home Demonstration Club, Junior Auxiliary, 4-H Club, Scouts, Parents Club and PTA.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Plumbingware, kitchen interiors, construction, printing and publishing.

PLANNING—Bay St. Louis Planning and Zoning Commission works with city officials in studying municipal projects. City working with HUD on program to extend all services to newly annexed area. City Planning Commission guiding development with zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations.



Above, Bay St. Louis has many playgrounds.
Below, sailing is a popular sport.

In addition, there are two parochial schools and two excellent private schools both completing major building programs that have resulted in outstanding facilities. Courses of study at both institutions are of the highest caliber and include various sciences, languages, and the arts.

The high percentage of new homes is readily visible. The long Beach Drive is residential, with the exception of a three-block area at the foot of Main Street and the first lots on either side of U.S. 90. It affords an architectural panorama of the town's history from the Spanish Custom House, built in 1789, Elmwood Manor, fired on during the Civil War, and Victorian cottages, to contemporary multi-level structures with walls of glass.

The Bay of St. Louis is an ever-changing spectacle of beauty, sometimes dotted with billowing sails of craft competing in a regatta, sometimes patterned with whitecaps during a summer squall. A sunrise or moonrise offers an unforgettable picture from the shore. Much community activity relates to this beautiful bay. Cyclists pedal along the bordering drive, for it is not heavily trafficked, children fish or crab along the stepped seawall area or from piers, and many enjoy just sitting on the low concrete borderwall to enjoy the captivating view.

The town is justly proud of its outstanding Little Theatre and audiences are drawn from miles around because of the consistently high quality of local performances. A goodly number of residents are involved in the production, sharing in the fun of scenery and costume preparation as well as performing.

The city playgrounds are alive with activity year-round and tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and playground equipment get steady use. Rebuilding of the city's municipal pier, a facility of much interest to fishermen, is now in the planning stage.

From the Bay St. Louis bridge at the easternmost edge of town, Highway 90 affords an uninterrupted, divided, 4-lane access to the New Orleans metropolitan area as it connects directly into I-10. "Bay" residents can reach the historic city in 45 minutes if they wish to enjoy a Broadway show, opera, concerts, or perhaps participate in the famous New Orleans Mardi Gras.

This easy traffic access has also caused many who are employed in New Orleans to become residents, commuting daily to the Crescent City. More are expected to relocate in the serene and clean environment of Bay St. Louis in the months ahead.

Two industries operate successfully in the town. One is a manufacturer of kitchen interiors, the other a nationally known manufacturer of plumbingware.

In matters related to local land use and development the city's administrators are advised by a planning commission who in turn keep abreast of area developments and planning through contact with the Gulf Regional Planning Commission. In this way residents are assured of the most advantageous development for their city.

The local fire department is one of the most outstanding in the area and the police department provides around-the-clock protection of cruising patrol cars. Water and sewer systems are of recent installation and present plans are to extend these services to annexed areas in the near future.

One of the most noteworthy citizens groups is the Bay St. Louis Cleanup and Beautification Committee. This group of ladies, who enlisted the aid of the City's Superintendent of Public Grounds, established "PRIDE" containers for litter throughout the city, organized cleanup groups, and gave merit certificates to citizens who achieved yard beautification worthy of recognition. Through the efforts of these ladies, the city gained coastwide recognition was well as a Distinguished Achievement Award in the 1971 National Cleanup Contest.

The concern of Bay St. Louis residents to keep their community a happy, healthy, and safe one is visible in many ways, at all times, in this most agreeable city. They have confidence in the future of their community because they are dedicated in their concerted efforts of today.

MISSISSIPPI PARK COMMISSION

New State Park Slated For Gulf Coast

from the office of:
Dr. John M. King, Director

A 326-acre parcel of 16th section coast front land has been secured by the Mississippi Park Commission on a 99-year lease agreement from the Hancock County Board of Supervisors for the purpose of building a new state park at Waveland. The new park's location will be in an area commonly referred to by local residents as "Jackson Ridge," and is located at Waveland's southwest boundary.

Construction of the new park will be financed by money made available by House Bill 660, a $25 million bond bill for renovation and new development of state parks which was approved during the last session of the Mississippi Legislature. Three million dollars of the total was earmarked in the bill for the development of a state park on the Gulf Coast.

Although the Park Commission secured this land, it will not be able to spend any money immediately toward development of the new park due to limitations set forth in House Bill 660. "No more than $5 million of state bonds may be issued in any one fiscal year," Commissioner Joe P. Tubb said. The State Building Commission recently approved Phase I of a massive renovation and new development program affecting eight state parks, and $5 million in bonds have been obligated for the financing of that program for the first fiscal year.

Park Commissioner Perry Gibson, a resident of Waveland, said that the Mississippi Park Commission has long looked forward to building a new state park for Gulf Coast residents and feels this new land area has a tremendous potential—a recreation area that will provide unlimited enjoyment for Coast residents of all ages and a first rate tourist attraction for outdoor enthusiasts.

Dr. John King, Executive Director of the Mississippi Park Commission, stated, "Before construction on the new park is begun, a master plan will have to be prepared. A hypothetical building program could very well call for at least two phases of construction. The park could possibly follow a theme concept, centering around the historical events of long ago—Andrew Jackson and the Spanish Main Buccaneers, in particular. Tentatively, new construction may include residences for a park manager and his assistant; supporting utilities for future park development; a camping area to accommodate upwards to 200 recreational vehicles; a comfort station; picnic areas; imaginative new playground equipment stressing age characteristics of children; and, necessary roads and drives to provide access to camping and picnic areas. Possible later developments could call for: overnight cabins; a group camp facility; beach houses; development of the park's inlet bayous for fresh water fishing enthusiasts; construction of an interpretive center to complement nature and hiking trails which would feature tree and plant identification; and perhaps theme attractions related to the historical events of the locale. Numerous local leaders have worked hard in the effort to secure the new park for the coastal area. These, along with members of the Hancock County Board of Supervisors and the Chancery Clerk, are to be commended for their foresight in the creation of this potentially important recreational development."

The new park area, accessible from Highway 90 when completed, will offer over one mile of coastal beach front for park guests. Especially considering recent transfer of Magnolia State Park over to the National Park Service to be used as headquarters for the Gulf Island National Seashore, this development comes at a most opportune time, not only from the standpoint of serving as a replacement for Magnolia, but for its future ability to serve greater numbers of recreation enthusiasts in a seacoast and sand beach atmosphere. The new potential as a future recreational area has broad limits. When completed, it will delight countless numbers of park visitors for generations to come.

GULF REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Planning For Tomorrow

Written especially for Mississippi Monitor by:
Jack Different
Executive Director
Gulf Regional Planning Commission

Some readers will recall the popular television personality of several years back who featured a fascinating game: "Here is the answer; now what is the question?"

Gulf Regional Planning Commission, happily, is in a similar situation. After several years devoted to the basic research so essential to a continuing planning program, the Commission now has developed a broad base of information covering many subjects. We are completing a transition from initial plan preparation to continuing plan programs, and the end is not in sight.

We wonder, from time to time, how great an audience we have reached. We also wonder how widespread is an understanding of what the Commission does, is doing, and what lies ahead. Within that context, it would be appropriate to provide some of the answers developed as a result of Commission efforts.

Recognizing that water is an essential ingredient of our lives, let us begin with that area of concern. The Commission has, through the Urban Systems Engineering Demonstration Project, completed an exhaustive survey of existing water supply and distribution systems. Several important facts surfaced during the study: the eastern portion of Jackson County, including Pascagoula and Moss Point, are rapidly nearing a critical stage in water supply. Underground resources are being depleted faster than the aquifers can be recharged, and salt water intrusion is becoming a problem. Industrial growth has placed an additional strain on available water resources. Projected growth, both in population and industry, will inevitably result in increased demands. The answer: additional sources of supply. Preliminary steps have already been taken to construct a reservoir, utilizing for the first time the impoundment of abundant surface waters. However, neither Jackson County nor either of the two cities can solve the problem alone. The Urban Systems study clearly indicates that a cooperative program is called for, which involves a sharing of the costs of construction of the reservoir and distribution systems, and an equitable allocation of water to meet the needs of the cities and industry.

In the remainder of the planning region, underground water resources appear to be adequate for decades to come, even when projected population and industrial growth are considered. There are problems and inequities in distribution, and greater attention is required to water quality. The Urban Systems study clearly indicates that problems of water supply and distribution, including an important and often overlooked element—fire protection—can only be resolved by a regional approach. A total of six sub-regions is identified, and solutions offered to problems of water supply, storage and distribution. The cost will be considerable, once again pointing to the need for a regional concept.

Even in advance of Federal legislation on water quality control, the Commission was very seriously studying problems of waste water treatment and disposal. Again through the Urban Systems study, the need for collection, treatment and disposal facilities has been identified and solutions offered. A regional approach appears to be the only feasible manner in which to attack present and anticipated problems. The region is fortunate in that it has, to date, escaped critical water quality conditions experienced in other urbanized areas, but time grows short if the quality of waters is to be protected at the present level.

Recommendations have been made for establishment of multi-jurisdictional waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities. Instead of a multitude of small, independent systems serving limited geographic areas, six sub-regional systems are recommended. These would serve Bay St. Louis, Waveland and adjacent urbanized areas of Hancock County; Pass Christian, Long Beach and urban areas of western Harrison County; Gulfport, Biloxi and adjacent urbanized areas of eastern Harrison County and the Ocean Springs to Gautier area of western Jackson County; the Pascagoula-Moss Point-Escatawpa-Bayou Casotte complex in eastern Jackson County; and Picayune and Poplarville as separate sub-regions in Pearl River County. This approach, it is felt, will equitably spread costs, permit efficient, professional operation, and make possible implementation of Federal pollution abatement programs which are now a requirement of law.

Continuing with the Urban Systems study results, plans are set forth for management of solid waste on a regional basis—again permitting efficient operation of sanitary land fill sites strategically located and with proper consideration for soil conditions and problems of soil, water and air pollution. Storm drainage problems have also been identified and recommendations made for correction of existing deficiencies. Recommendations are made for effective management of flood plains, which have been identified throughout the region.

Of equal importance to the identification of problems and recommendations for solutions, costs have been projected and a program has been developed for funding and management which, when implemented, will assure maximum participation of Federal agencies and make possible the enhancement and protection of the environment.

It is axiomatic that, in urban America in this second half of the 20th century, transportation systems shape the very pattern of life and certainly of development. Here again, the Commission, in cooperation with the Mississippi State Highway Department and the Federal Highway Administration, has developed a plan for meeting projected highway and street requirements to 1990. Corridors have been identified which, in addition to serving existing areas of development, will open entirely new and significant portions of the region. The Transportation Study recognizes that completion of Interstate 10 will not solve present problems of urban mobility; indeed, new problems can be identified as resulting from the Interstate route. Preliminary cost estimates have been developed, and recommendations are beginning to be incorporated into local plans and programs.

The Commission can point with justifiable pride to another answer: a Future Land Use Plan on a regional scale. Although adjustments will be made from time to time, the Future Land Use Plan is one of the most basic elements of the comprehensive planning program, and provides a general guide for urban growth—and non-growth. Areas are delineated for residential development of varying densities: location of commercial and industrial development: lands having agriculture or woodland production as highest and best uses are identified, problem areas requiring special treatment are indicated, and wetlands which should remain undisturbed are shown. Findings and recommendations of the Future Land Use Plan are reflected in virtually all continuing activities of the Commission and serve as essential input for both regional and local plans.

Earlier efforts to assist in the development of plans, either new or updated, for local jurisdictions have begun to show tangible results. A unique relationship has developed with local jurisdictions wherein the Commission provides staff assistance in resolution of local problems—always within the regional context. Relative uniformity is being attained in zoning and subdivision regulations, and Commission personnel assist directly in development and revisions of local Workable Programs. This latter effort has resulted in certification by the Department of Housing and Urban Development of a Workable Program for Harrison County—another first! Need to know something about housing supply and condition? Gulf Regional Planning Commission has the answers, updated each year and verified by inspection. As a part of this effort, the first Regional Apartment Directory was published in 1971. Response was great enough to require republication twice while a 1972 directory was being compiled. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, at least within the State of Mississippi, is now requiring other planning agencies to undertake similar reporting.

Need some census data? The commission is the official "key person" for the Bureau of Census, and can readily supply information.

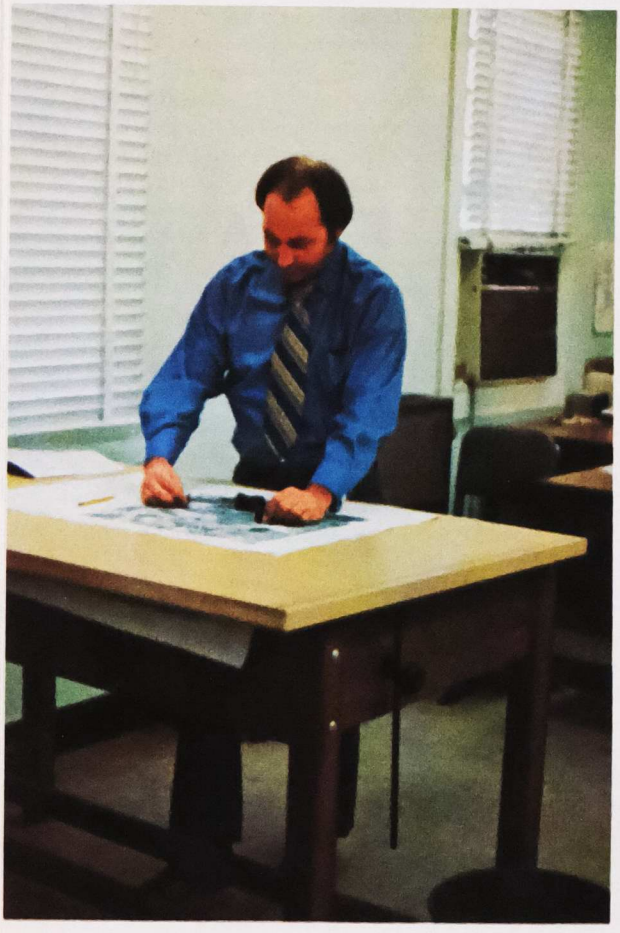
Tourism constitutes an important part of the economic life of the planning region, but relatively little reliable data has been developed to determine the true impact on the economy, or the requirements for services resulting from the expansion of tourist facilities. The Commission will shortly have some answers to those questions, having initiated a study of tourism as it affects the entire community. Once again, the Department of Housing and Urban Development assisted in this innovative study. It is not unreasonable to anticipate that the effort can be adapted and used in other areas having similar interests.

Right, top, Professor Reginald R. Isaacs of Harvard University, left, who holds the Charles Norton Dyer Chair of City and Regional Planning, Graduate School of Design, Department of City and Regional Planning, and past Chairman of the Department, has been technical consultant to GRPC since 1967 and is responsible for advising Mr. Jack Different, right, Executive Director of GRPC, on content, quality, and professional direction of Commission operations.

Right center, Mr. Volney Cissna, Assistant Director, seated, reviews work on Transportation Study with Mr. Ned Boudreaux, Senior Planner, who is pointing out details to Mr. Dennis Brooks, Planner.

Right, bottom, Mr. Paul Desmarais, Project Engineer, foreground, checks details on blueline map with Mr. Hollis Lee, Draftsman.

Below, Mr. Hollis Lee prepares one of the many mapping assignments necessary to a research project at GRPC.



Interested in knowing where housing developments are being planned? Dredge and fill operations are proposed? Airport improvements are being considered? These and many other answers are available through the Commission, which serves as the Metropolitan Clearinghouse for Hancock, Harrison, Jackson and Pearl River Counties and all of the municipalities therein. The Commission, as the Clearinghouse, must respond to proposals in a vast array of categories, and include environmental considerations ranging from interference with wetlands which are considered vital to seafood production to the potential blocking of a floodway. Liaison is maintained on a continuing basis with the Mississippi Air and Water Pollution Control Commission with respect to placement of waste treatment facilities and discharge points, as a part of continuing and expanding efforts to achieve maximum pollution abatement and improve the quality of life within the region. Although the Commission does not, in the exercise of Metropolitan Clearinghouse review functions, have the power of veto, a negative finding carries great weight with other units of government, both State and Federal. In recognition of the potential impact of review findings, great care is exercised to arrive at objective and factual evaluations. Sources of technical information outside the normal functions of the Commission are called upon as appropriate, and public hearings are called for when necessary to assure that all aspects of an issue are heard.

If your concern is for recreational development, either present or potential, the Commission is custodian of the Regional Plan for Open Space, Recreation and Environmental Appearance.

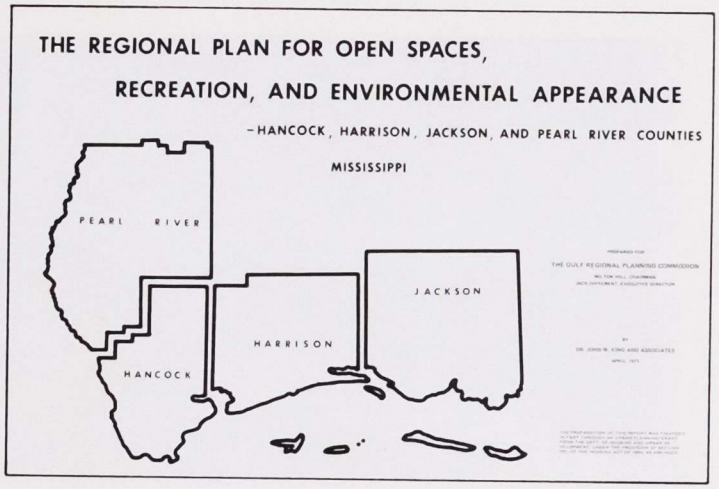
Even Federal revenue-sharing falls within Commission concern, for recipients are required to expend the funds rationally and in conformance with acceptable plans and standards —usually developed by the Commission.

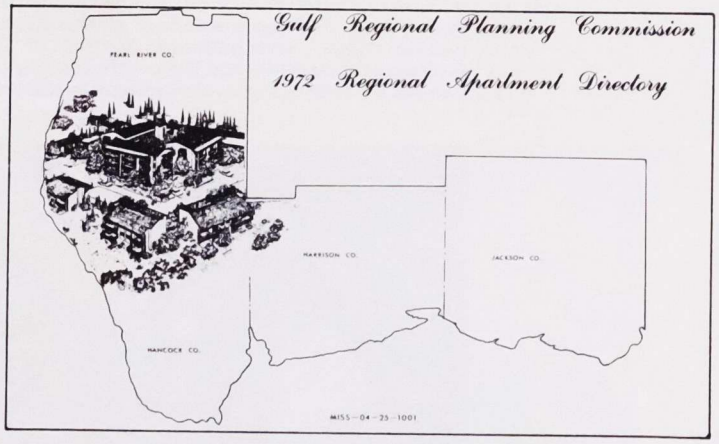
At this point, the question might be: what are the limits of the concerns of the Commission? Quite literally, from womb to tomb and beyond! We seek to develop a sense of appreciation for the past, a consciousness of needs and potentials of the present, and to anticipate the future.

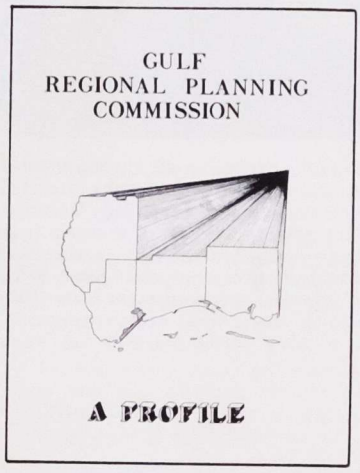
And who makes up the Commission? Members are appointed by the governing bodies of the Counties, and serve without compensation. Regular membership is supplemented by advisory and ex officio members who represent political jurisdictions and participate in all deliberations and decision making. Policies and directives of the Commission are carried out by a staff comprised of varied skills, trained for the work by education and experience.

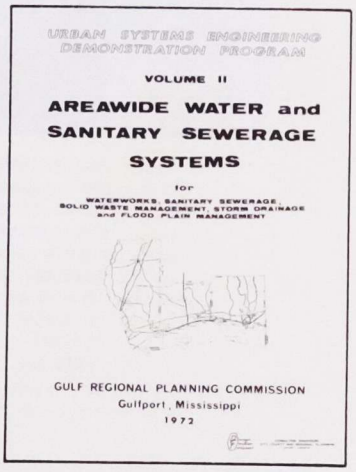
Gulf Regional Planning Commission is proud of its accomplishments, and claims the distinction of being the first regional comprehensive planning agency in Mississippi. Hard work and persistence have achieved for the Commission a high level of recognition and acceptance. The pressures of growth and change do not, however, permit the Commission to rest on past achievements. Much remains to be done, and a major task still unfinished is the convincing of local governments that the work of the Commission is for them and the benefit of their constituents.

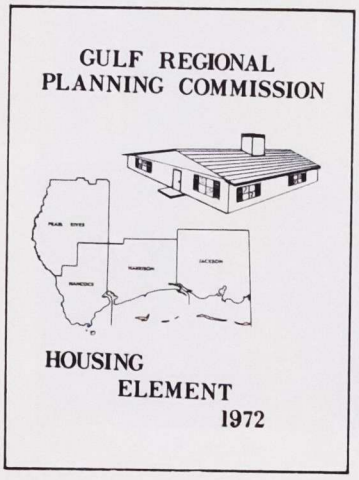
The impact of the Commission has been considerable, and there can be no doubt that its existence and functions have enhanced the attractiveness of the Mississippi Gulf Coastal region. As the region changes, so inevitably will the role of the Commission. Even now, members and staff are attempting to anticipate structural and functional changes which will be required by new legislation at the Federal and State levels. Indications are that the advisory role must be adapted, permitting more direct involvement in execution and implementation of plans. Planning has proven to be a valuable instrument of government and can no more remain static than can the region. We must always seek to have more answers than questions or, at least, rational alternatives to persistent questions.

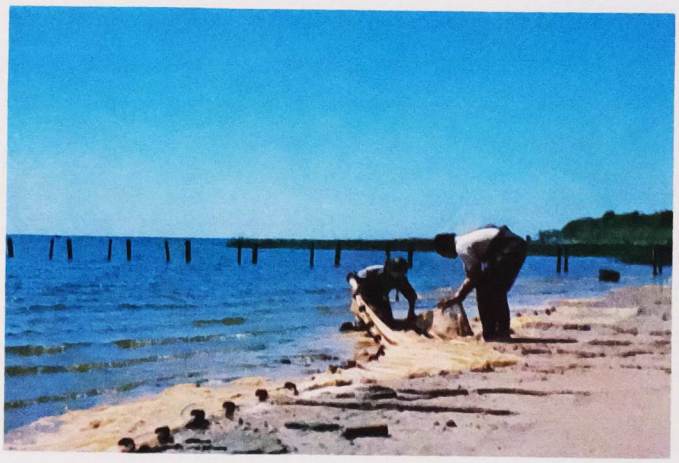








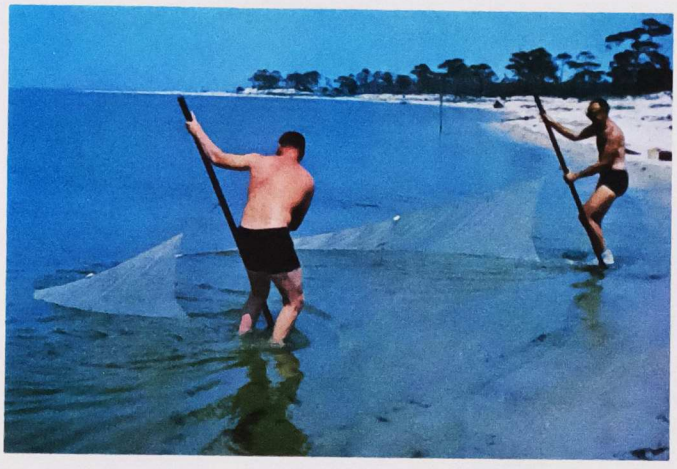




Having pulled their seine ashore along the beach of Graveline Bayou in Jackson County, personnel of the Bluecrab Project of the Fisheries Research and Development Section of GCRL, pick up specimens of CALLINECTES SAPIDUS for their "life history" study of the tasty crustacean caught by both sport and commercial fishermen for the dining table.

An atomic absorption spectrophotometer is being used above by Dr. A. Venkataramaiah, head of the Ecological Physiology Section, in his laboratory. The principle of atomic absorption has been known over 150 years, but its application to chemical analysis began in 1955. This is an analytical technique for quantitatively determining very low concentrations of metals in a very wide variety of sample material.

Installed in a laboratory having specially controlled temperature and humidity is the Electron Microscope capable of magnifying images up to 200,000 times, but not often used at that range.



Two members of a college field trip group pull a seine to shore to capture specimens on the beach of an offshore island. Each year between September and May, some 40 groups of students and their professors use the Laboratory with its dormitory, dining hall, vessels and teaching laboratories as a base from which to make collecting trips into the salt marshes, along the beaches and in the Gulf.

Operating an autoclave sterilizer used for cleaning culture media and glassware in the Microbiology Section is Dr. David W. Cook, head of the Section and Assistant Director and registrar of GCRL.

Shelving in the GCRL museum stores biological material that has been processed and accessioned to the Laboratory Research collection. Currently over 100,000 specimens have been identified, mostly fishes of the Gulf and Caribbean area.

GULF COAST RESEARCH LABORATORY

Continued from page 7

As new research needs have become known, the Laboratory has kept pace by instituting work in several new areas, some specifically environmental. These have included studies designed to provide baseline information against which to measure future man-influenced environmental changes. Some of this work has been completed and published while other projects are still in progress.

Through consultant and advisory services to the Mississippi Marine Conservation Commission, the Laboratory has contributed substantially to good management of the state's fisheries resources. The marine catch of fish and shellfish in 1971 set a new record in both volume and value, amounting to 397 million pounds valued at $12 million at dockside. In terms of impact on the economy of the three coastal counties, it is estimated to be worth much more.

Careful management based upon biological principles and knowledge will be required more than ever under mounting industrial and human pollution, the by-products of continuing coastal development.

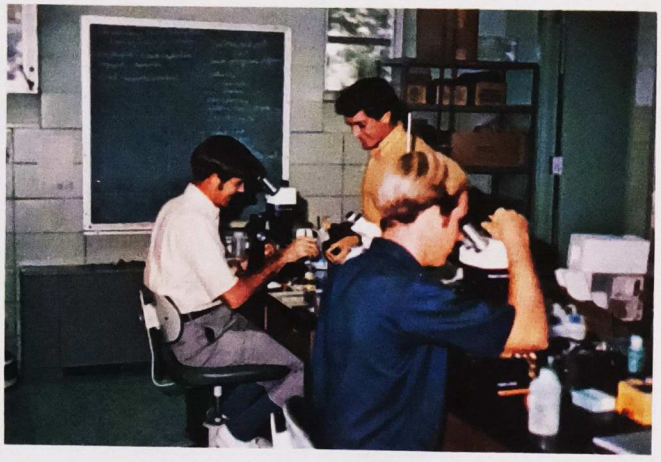
As a member of the system of higher education of the State of Mississippi, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory serves the unique dual purpose of teaching the marine sciences at the upper division and the graduate levels. Under its State Charter, GCRL is affiliated with 12 state-supported colleges and universities. Through agreements with the Board of Trustees of the Institutions of Higher Learning, 26 colleges and universities outside of Mississippi also grant academic credit for work done at the Laboratory.

The Laboratory cooperates with marine agencies in other Gulf states as well as in Mississippi in planning and coordinating many research projects. An example is the Cooperative Gulf of Mexico Estuarine Inventory and Study conducted independently but concurrently over a three-year period by the five Gulf states. J. Y. Christmas, senior fisheries investigator at GCRL and project leader for the Mississippi study, expects the published volume to be off the press by early 1973.

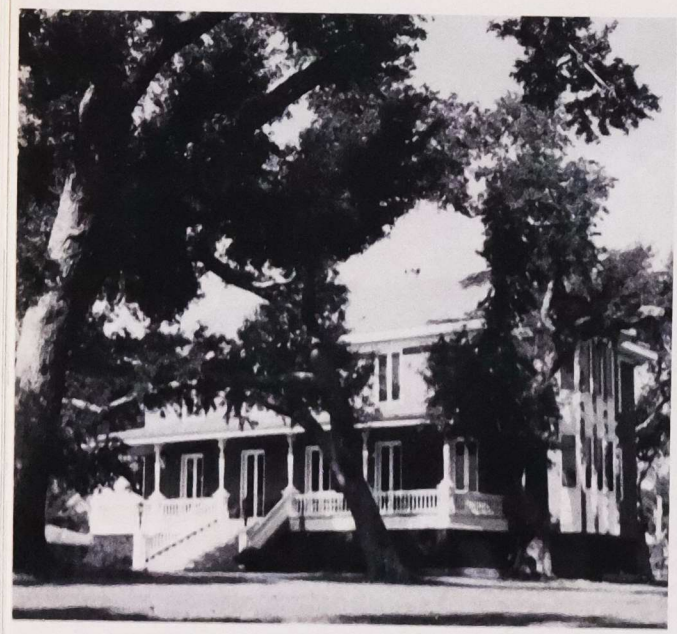
The GMEI study was carried out in Mississippi Sound and the estuarine systems that empty into it. Already published is a similar study providing supplemental data for the area beyond the barrier islands to the edge of the continental shelf. This work was printed in August 1972 in the Laboratory's scientific journal the GULF RESEARCH REPORTS Volume 4, Number 1.

Stinging forms of jellyfishes are often painful nuisances to the commercial fishermen and to persons using the waters of the Mississippi coast and barrier islands for recreation and sports. These coelenterates are being studied by the Noxious Animals Section headed by W. David Burke who is shown above in his laboratory.

Typical use of the light microscope takes place in the Parasitology Section where personnel are examining hosts and parasites of species important in mariculture.



WAVELAND



New beachfront home in Waveland.

POPULATION—1970 census 3,108.

LOCATION—48 miles east of New Orleans, La., on U.S. 90 and Gulf of Mexico. Southern terminus of State 603-43; on mainline of L&N Railroad.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and board of four Aldermen elected at four year intervals. Special Charter.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $3,927,500, approximately 15% of real value. Tax levy 28 mills. Bonded debt $82,000. Util. Revenue $705,000. G.O. Water and Gas Issue $40,000.

SCHOOLS—Public 1, (B.S.L. Dist.) enrollment 210; parochial 1, enrollment 265.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police Dept.: Town Marshal, 3 deputy policemen, full time, 15 auxiliary policemen, 3 patrol cars with 2-way radio. Fire Dept.; volunteer crew, Chief and 18 men, 2 completely equipped fire trucks. Civil Defense unit, 30 men, truck, citizen band radio, coast-wide monitor radio, 24 hrs.

UTILITIES—City owned water and natural gas systems. Electricity, Miss. Power Co.

MEDICAL—Residents use Hancock General Hospital and doctors, 1 dentist.

CHURCHES—Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran.

RECREATION—Municipal Park, public beach, rip-rap fishing pier, Catholic Parish Hall available for activities, skating rink, riding stables; Special Events, Mardi Gras Parade and ball, St. Patrick's Day Parade.

CULTURAL—Art Gallery and School, Ceramics school, Hancock Art League, Little Theatre, Junior Auxiliary, Garden Clubs.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Hancock County Chamber of Commerce, Waveland Civic Club, Rotary, Jaycees, American Legion, Masonic Order, Knights of Columbus, VFW, 4-H, Home Demonstration, Krewe of Nereids (Mardi Gras organization).

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Frozen foods, component house parts, aluminum door and window frames, leather products, cement, bakery, tourist accommodations (100 room motel and restaurants).

PLANNING—B. M. Dornblatt and Assoc., Consulting Engineers, have established zoning regulations; starting construction on $4,000,000 complete sewer system, and extensive beautification program, new shopping center in planning stage.

The city of Waveland's most unique feature is its totally residential beachfront drive. Westernmost of Mississippi's chain of seaside cities, Waveland is the only incorporated city that has preserved its shoreline exclusively for residential use, making it highly attractive for those who are seeking to escape residential situations where commercial ventures have been permitted to intrude.

Waveland's main commercial district is compact and singularly attractive with oaks, pines, and sycamores softly framing the structures housing various business and service establishments. A second business district is taking shape along U.S. Highway 90 which bisects the northern part of the city. Also on this highway, within the Waveland city limits, the largest motel in the county is located. This facility is a 100-room complex of nationally known affiliation.

A handsome new elementary school was recently constructed on a spacious 12-acre site. It is completely air conditioned and contains all of the latest teaching equipment, a library, and a cafetorium. This $500,000 school plant serves grades one through six.

A new parochial school, nursery through eighth grade, is located on a beachside tract and it, too, is equipped with the latest in furnishings and a well-stocked library of over 3,000 books. A science lab and a reading lab are important parts of the excellent program offered students. The Bay-Waveland School District's Junior High School and Senior High School are located in Bay St. Louis to serve grades seven through twelve. Daily bus service to Pearl River Junior College is offered to those young people who prefer to live at home during their first two years of college.

Construction activity in this residential city has been at an all-time high during the past months and one of the most pleasing and gratifying trends is the design of new residences in the traditional Gulf Coast architectural style that incorporates wide verandas, columns, and shutters. This distinctive type of structure is dear to the hearts of those who trace their families in local history for a generation or more and is enjoyed by all because it preserves a local identity of great charm.

Community spirit is strong and best evidenced in two local groups. The Waveland Civic Association is composed of 200 local businessmen who devote their time to studying community situations that will benefit by their concerted efforts. This group of men also sponsor one of the most colorful annual celebrations, the St. Patrick's Day Parade. Viewers come from miles around to share in a day when "everyone is Irish" and a marvelously colorful parade of floats, marching bands, and horses winds through the city. Participants in the parade toss trinkets to the crowd and shops feature green ice cream, shamrock cookies and green candy. Local and visiting dignitaries salute "Queen Colleen", her maids, and leprechauns from a reviewing stand in front of City Hall. The day holds special significance for young ladies of the community because the queen and her court are all selected on the basis of scholastic achievement.

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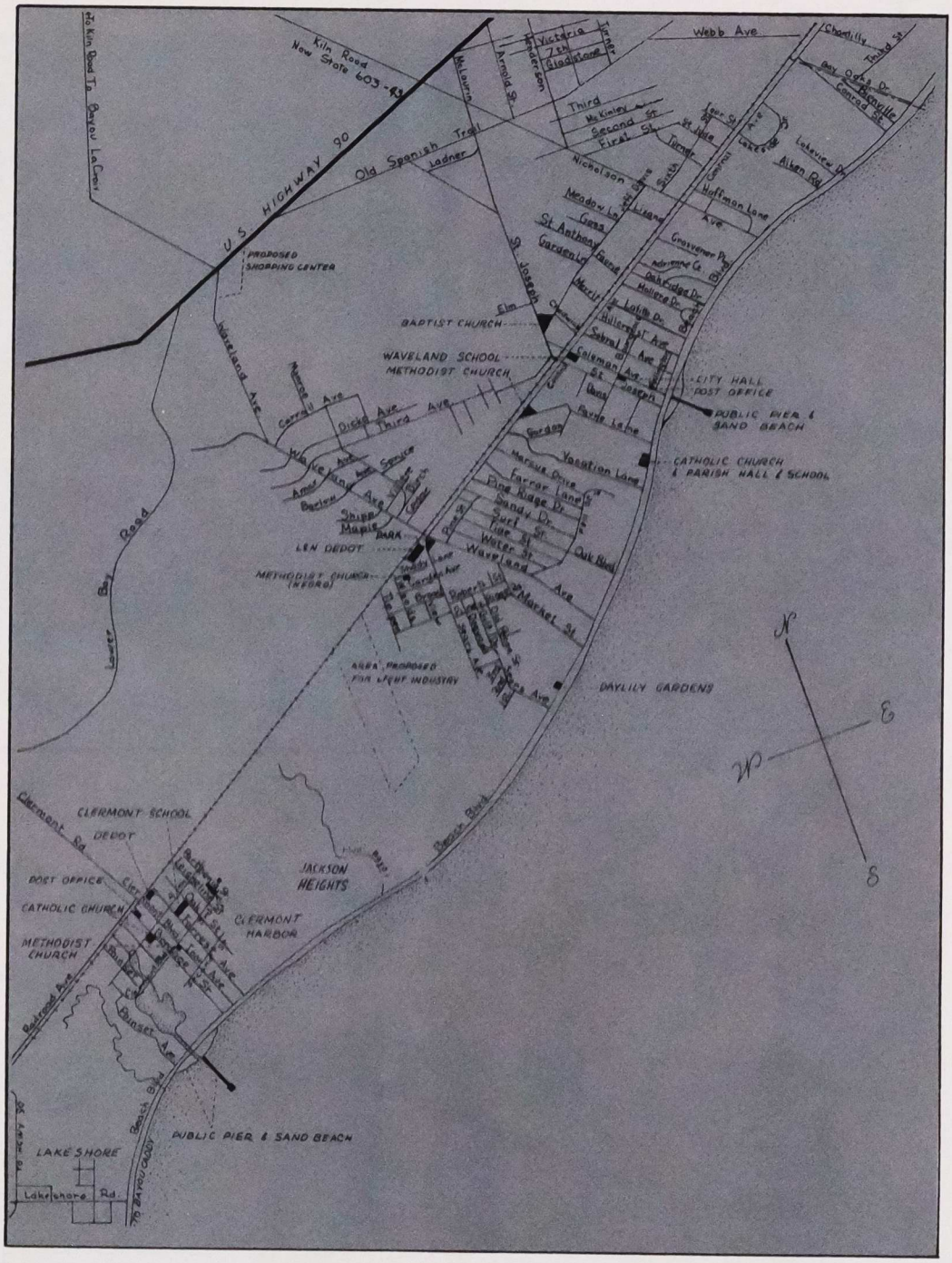

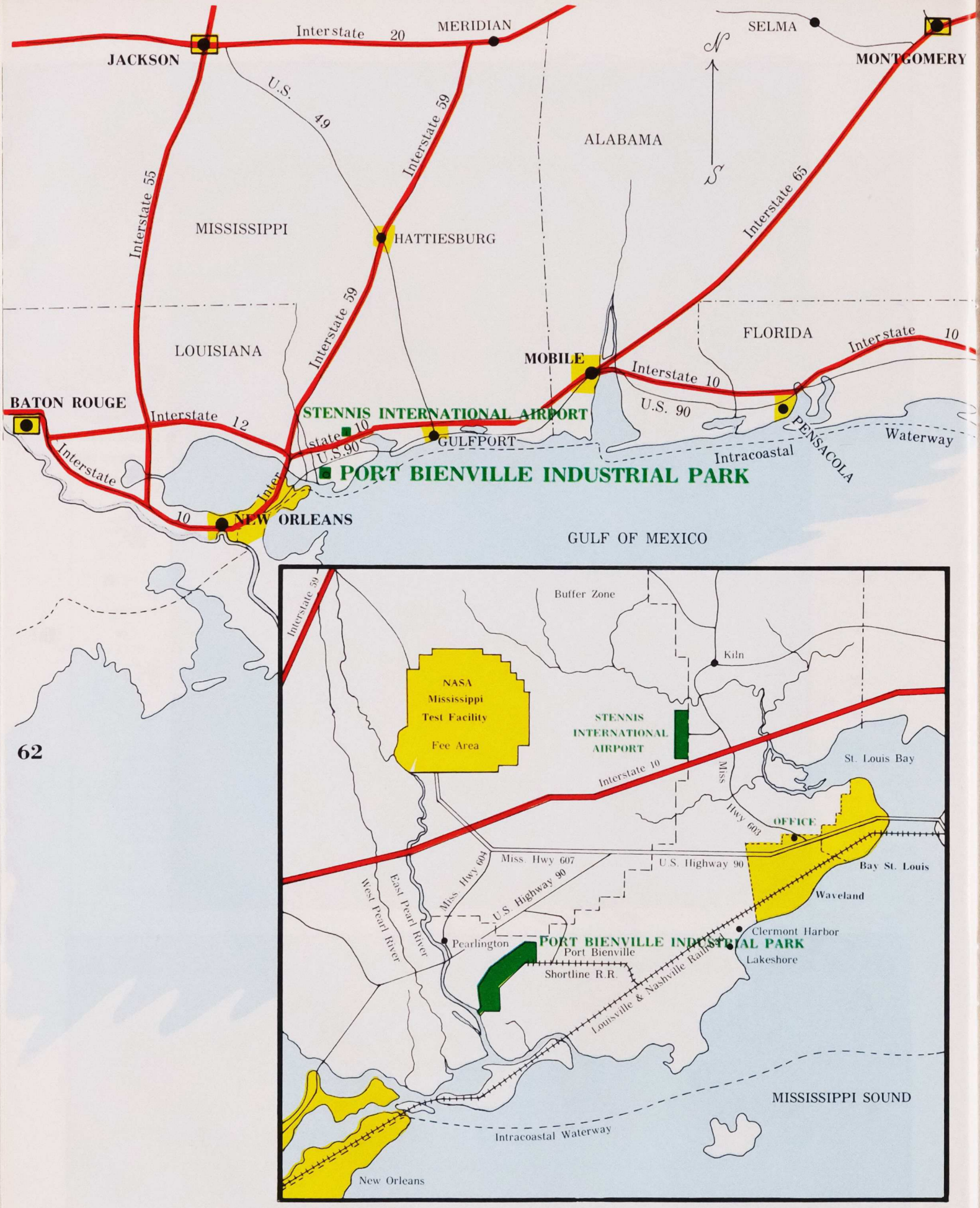
JACKSON
Interstate 20
MERIDIAN
SELMA
MONTGOMERY
U.S. 49
Interstate 59
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ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
HATTIESBURG
Interstate 65
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
Interstate 10
MOBILE
BATON ROUGE
Interstate 12
STENNIS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
U.S. 90
PENSACOLA
Waterway
GULFPORT
Intracoastal
PORT BIENVILLE INDUSTRIAL PARK
NEW ORLEANS
GULF OF MEXICO
Buffer Zone
Kiln
NASA
Mississippi
Test Facility
Fee Area
STENNIS
INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT
St. Louis Bay
OFFICE
Miss. Hwy 607
U.S. Highway 90
Bay St. Louis
Waveland
West Pearl River
East Pearl River
Miss. Hwy 604
Pearlington
Port Bienville
Shortline R.R.
Clermont Harbor
Lakeshore
Louisville & Nashville Railroad
MISSISSIPPI SOUND
Intracoastal Waterway
New Orleans

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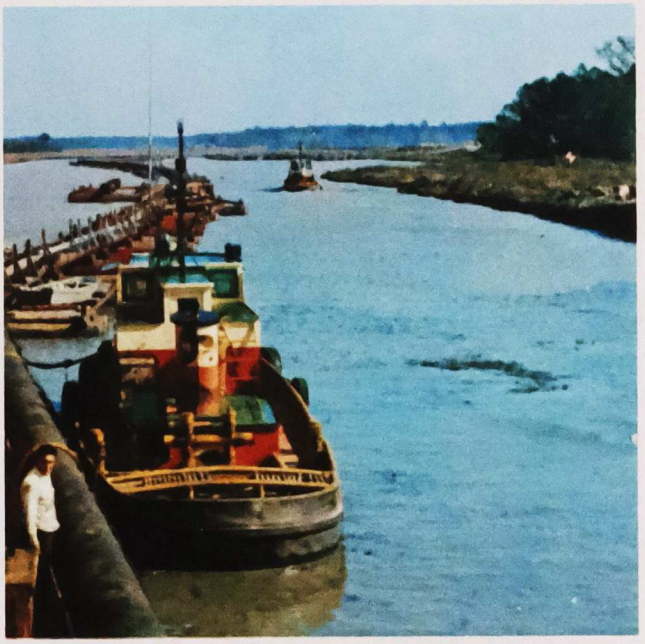
Access road, rail line, and water storage tank at Port Bienville Industrial Park.



Water access by 12-foot deep channels is available to Port Bienville Industrial Park occupants.

THE HANCOCK COUNTY PORT AND HARBOR COMMISSION

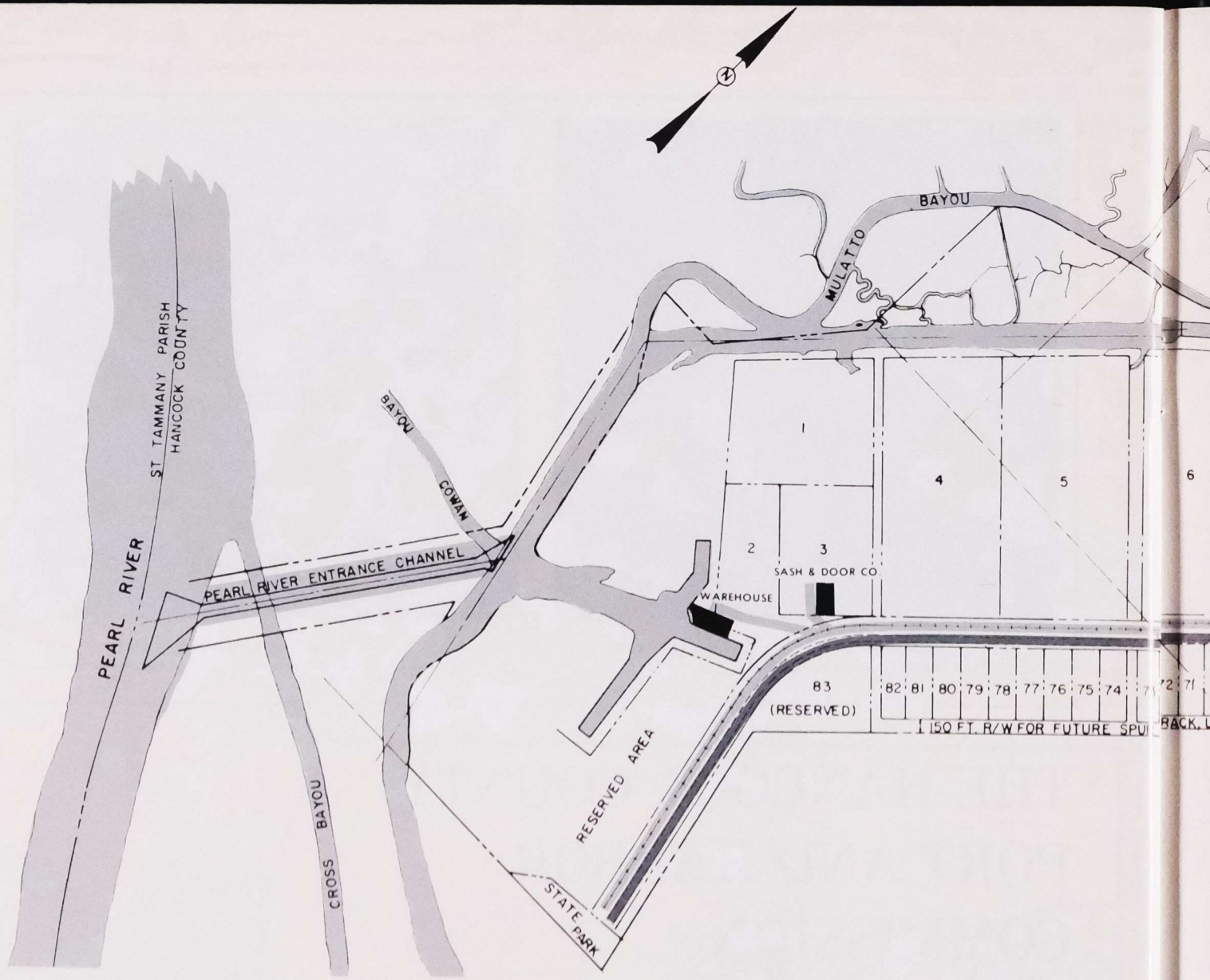
Port Bienville Shortline Railroad in operation.

When the forces of nature molded the crescent of land that borders the northern rim of the Gulf of Mexico, an "opportunity" was shaped that was destined to be utilized by the people of Hancock County, Mississippi in the 20th Century A. D.

As wind, water, and time etched a river, near the point where it emptied into the basin of the Gulf, a high ridge of land was formed. This ridge is now part of the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission's Port Bienville Industrial Park. During the greatest storm in the nation's history, surging tides pushed by record winds did not succeed in reaching 75% of the site.

This strategically situated waterside development is the largest, and one of the newest, industrial parks in the State of Mississippi. It embraces three modes of transportation: road, rail, and water. Port Bienville Shortline Railroad, owned and operated by the Commission, connects with an L & N mainline. Stennis International Airport, also developed by the port body, is close enough to the industrial park to provide the additional advantage of man's swiftest means of transportation.

The idea that sparked these impressive projects first took shape over a decade ago when a group of farsighted individuals realized the tremendous potential for an industrial park that could be situated to take advantage of the water access to the Intracoastal Waterway and, in time, the possible evolvement of a deepwater facility.



Aerial view of Port Bienville Industrial Park looking east, showing access channel to Pearl River in lower part of picture and access road and railroad entering from top of picture.

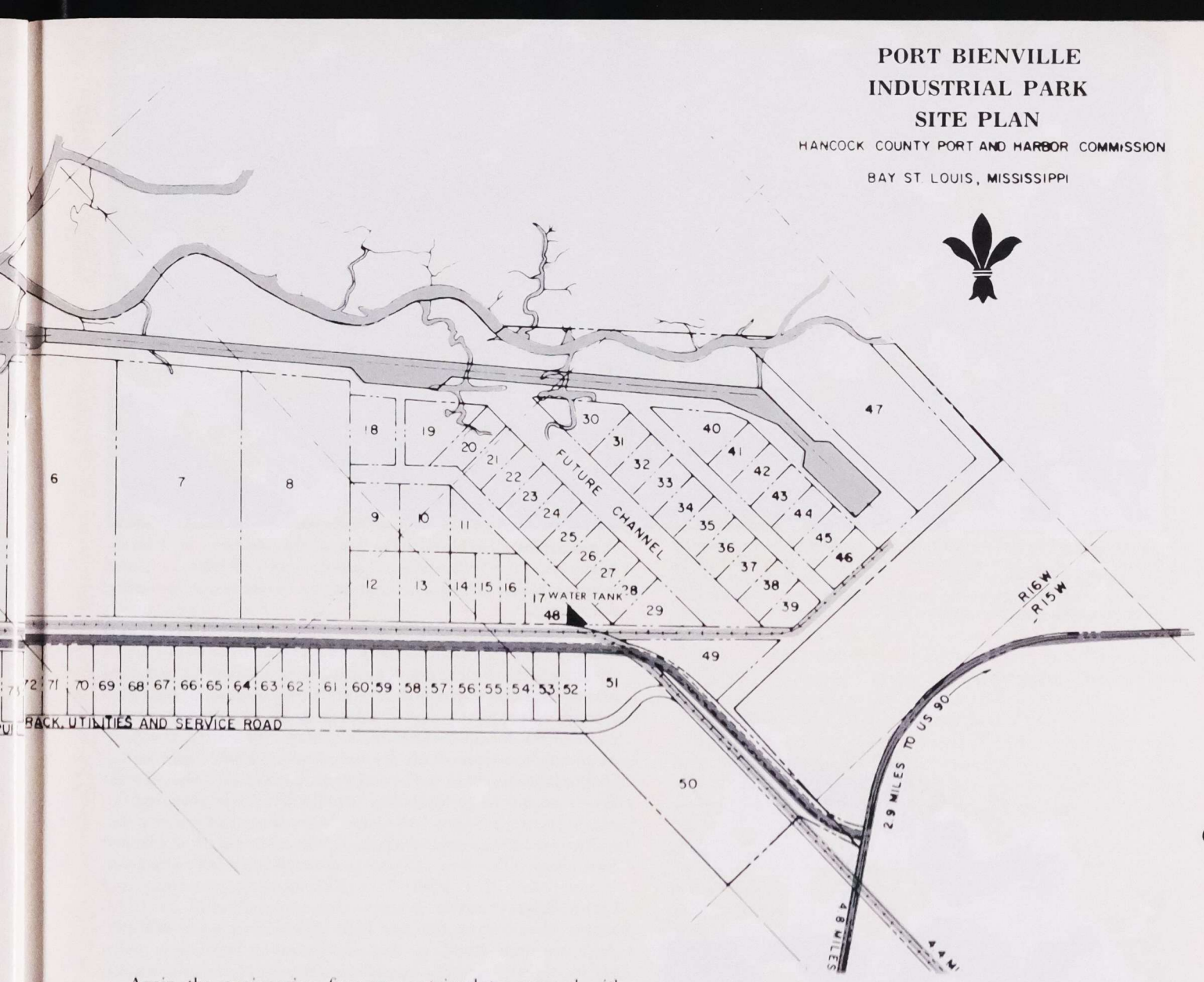
This group, acting in an advisory capacity, paved the way for the formation of the Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission. The Commission, an arm of the Hancock County Board of Supervisors, is composed of one member from each of the five county districts, one from the city of Bay St. Louis, and one from the city of Waveland. After the Commission was formed, the supervisors dedicated ad valorem tax millage to finance operational functions of the group.

In 1963 an engineering and planning firm was engaged to prepare preliminary plans with the waterside industrial site designated as a first phase effort.

In 1964 a feasibility plan was presented to the Commission and the Board of Supervisors. It endorsed the site near Pearl River on Mulatto Bayou and pinpointed and emphasized the advantages of climate, topography, transportation, proximity to markets, and other factors which determined the superiority of the location.

Inspired by these findings, the Commission ordered preparation of a Master Industrial Development Plan, which was completed in January of 1965. This plan, adopted by both the Commission and the Board of Supervisors, calls for the ultimate development of 11,000 acres at an estimated cost of $36 million.

Also, in 1965 the Commission was delegated the responsibility of developing an airport for the county in order to meet the needs for private aircraft service and provide industry with accommodations for this now necessary mode of travel.



Again the engineering firm was retained to proceed with both preliminary and master plans. Subsequently, a second engineering firm was called in to finalize plans and specifications.

Today, Port Bienville Industrial Park is ready. On 2,200 developed acres, 1,450 acres are divided into industrial sites, with an additional 250 acres reserved for public use facilities. There are 4,400 feet of 16-foot barge channels with 200-foot bottom width, and 20,800 feet of barge channels with 150-foot bottom width. The Port Bienville Shortline Railroad has nine miles of track, including sidings and spurs, and a 45-ton diesel electric locomotive. The site's main access road is 24 feet wide and complies with the state maximum load limit of 73,280 pounds.

The public dock is 403 feet long with two 100-foot wing walls. The bulkhead is sheet steel, and the paved deck is 40 feet wide. A 192′ x 100′ warehouse provides indoor storage, and there is a 40-acre outdoor storage area all with rail service. A completed sewerage system is ready for occupants' use.

A 10″ water well, 2,000 feet deep, can deliver 2,000 g.p.m. and a 250,000 gallon capacity elevated water tower serves to supply potable water and fire protection. Electric power to the site is 46 kilovolts, 35,000 KVA.

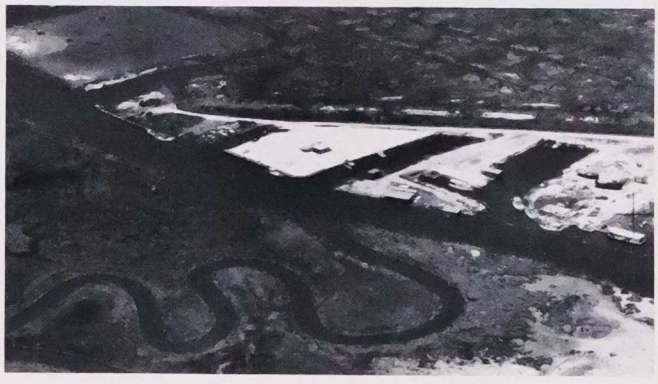
The Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission is prepared to help new industries with negotiations for financial assistance from certain federal agencies for special facilities such as industrial waste disposal. Assistance is also available for

Aerial view of Port Bienville Industrial Park looking South, with US 90 at bottom of picture and Mississippi Sound at top of picture.

Aerial view of Stennis International Airport shows proximity to Interstate 10, in right corner of picture, and State 603, across top of picture. Amount of land available for future development along access road to 603 and around airport, is apparent in this picture.

Executive Director Michael Smith, right, and Board of Supervisors president Dolph Kellar, standing next to the director, were on hand as news cameras recorded the first operation of Port Bienville Shortline Railroad.

Bayou Cadet Dock Facility is another development of the Port and Harbor Commission. Docking Facilities for both commercial and sport craft, commercial and public launching ramps, fueling facilities, and a concession area, have all been constructed at this location.



those seeking SBA and EDA loans. In addition, new industries can take advantage of Mississippi's BAWI in initial funding plans. This places funding in an attractive municipal bond status.

Savings in transportation costs can be realized by locating at Port Bienville because of the relatively low cost of water transportation which, per ton or mile, is one-fifth of rail costs and one-twentieth of motor freight. Companies shipping or receiving cargos involving extra large unit sizes or bulk quantities are served more economically and efficiently. Good examples are modular units for industrial or home construction and bulk minerals in both solid and liquid form. Also, a great future seems to be indicated for LASH barge shipping, already in use in water commerce lanes from European ports.

Stennis International Airport is also complete in its planned first phase. The airport facility, situated on a 600-acre tract, is composed of a 4,500 ft. x 150 ft. runway, runway and apron lights, rotating beacon, Unicom monitored on 122.8 megacycles, hangar, fuel and light service, and a new $89,800 Administration Building. The administration building contains airline ticket counters, manager's office, conference room, office for U. S. Customs, lobby, dressing rooms, and space for a car rental agency.

A 90-acre area reserved for industry adjoins the field to serve industries needing close proximity to air transportation. A vocational technical school, established to train students in skills required by local industry, is located near the airport's main entrance.

Hancock County, in its central location on the Gulf of Mexico crescent, is a natural hub for commerce to and from Central and South America and all of the North American continent. The Intracoastal Waterway, connecting with the Mississippi Valley Waterways System, links Port Bienville with the industries and markets of the mid-west and the Great Lakes area.

Future plans for Stennis International Airport take into consideration the emerging trade patterns of this hemisphere and the Commission is pursuing innovative approaches for the development of new trade contacts which can be applied to the resources of the county and surrounding areas.

Keenly aware of the potential in foreign trade, the port body, in sponsoring Hancock County's Annual International Trade Seminar, focuses the attention of a select audience in that field to all that the two facilities have to offer.

Expertly planned and expertly directed, the two projects offer unique advantages to those engaged in industry or the many-faceted import/export business and represent a "blue-chip" investment by and for the people of Hancock County.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Physical Modeling of Hydrologic Systems and Large Scale Open Channel Flow Experiments

The movement of water in all systems is governed by the equations of mass, momentum and state. The approach to the solution of these equations must be based on a combination of mathematical models. These models utilize hydraulic theory and laboratory and field experiments to define the unknown components. Hydraulic laboratory experiments will be conducted to provide data for calibration of surface-water models and for basic understanding of hydraulic processes pertinent to model building. Examples of areas of study are: (1) Quantitative description of boundary roughness, (2) Energy loss associated with channel contractions and expansions, (3) Backwater associated with channel encroachments, (4) The effect of channel shape on energy loss, (5) Dispersion of solutes and solids in flowing water, (6) Depth of scour in natural and constricted channels, (7) The use of channel constrictions as flow metering devices.

Turbulence in Open Channel Flow

Theoretical studies and direct measurement of turbulence characteristics in open-channel flow are underway to obtain a basic understanding of flow resistance, and the transport and diffusion of heat, mass and momentum. The studies are designed to obtain mathematical models of these hydraulic processes. Direct measurements of the scale and intensity of turbulence have been made in rivers and laboratory flumes. This data will be used to evaluate the mechanics of the flow structure for a wide range of conditions. Concentration and heat characteristics will be measured and correlated with turbulence characteristics to evaluate the dispersion and diffusion of heat, mass, and momentum.

Heat Transfer Across an Air-Water Interface

The objective of this project is to improve current methods for prediction of water temperature and evaporation under both natural and altered conditions. The approach will be to develop a series of numerical digital models based on energy transfer between air and water. Models will be developed for the following categories: (1) Cases where the vertical temperature stratification is an important factor (lakes and reservoirs), (2) Cases where the lateral temperature gradients dominate the process (heated plumes), and (3) Cases where the water is well mixed (streams under natural or altered conditions). In developing these models, studies will be conducted on energy transfer processes, such as evaporation, conduction and radiation; and sensitivity analysis will be performed on model parameters such as net absorbed radiation, humidity, air temperature, and wind speed.

Oxygen Cycles in Streams, Lakes and Estuaries

The interaction of physical, chemical and biological parameters controlling the level of dissolved oxygen in surface water will be studied in this project. The ultimate objective is the development of a model of oxygenation and deoxygenation processes in stream systems. In the first phase of the project the reaeration process will be given primary attention. Reaeration, or the physical absorption of oxygen from the atmosphere, is the primary process by which a stream replaces the dissolved oxygen consumed in the oxidation of biodegradable waste. Improved methods will be sought for measuring the reaeration coefficient and for predicting the reaeration coefficient as a function of other measurable environmental factors. Later phases of the project will deal with the biologic processes of photosynthesis and respiration in the oxygen balance and with biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand loading.

Hydrology of Estuaries

This project is designed to develop the required methods for the measurement and prediction of hydrologic phenomena in estuaries. Attention will first be given to the hydrodynamic processes that govern the movement of fresh water flow, salinity characteristics, flow depths and velocities and title peculiarities. This will provide a framework for study of sediment movement and biological and chemical processes. The project will involve analytical study and laboratory and field experiments.

Modeling Principles

The development of models of hydrologic systems requires the description of individual processes in mathematical terms and the solution of sets of complex differential equations. This project undertakes research on the applications of mathematical theory to systems modeling. Mathematical descriptions of flow and water quality processes will be linked together to form models of hydrologic systems. New mathematical techniques for the efficient solution of differential equations by digital computer will be developed. In addition, some effort will be devoted to the development of efficient techniques for estimating model parameters.

Operational Models of Surface Water Systems

The development of operational digital models of surface-water systems for use in water resources investigations is the objective of this project. The models may be classified in four categories: (1) overland flow models, (2) channel flow models, (3) lake and reservoir models, and (4) estuary models. Within each type of model both flow and water-quality processes will be considered. The flow processes will include hydrodynamics, stream routing, flow regulation practices, evaporation, and seepage. Water-quality processes will include sediment deoxygenation, and chemical and biological reactions.

Instrument Research and Development Laboratory

The objective of this project is to develop instruments and measurement systems which satisfy field requirements for new, special, or improved instrumentation. Maximum emphasis is placed on utilization of new principles of measurement which require research, design, and testing under a wide range of environmental conditions. Currently work is underway to develop or improve water-quality monitors, differential pressure manometers, gate position recording systems, shaft input integrators and position-depth systems for estuary surveys.

An additional responsibility of this project is the calibration of current meters and other hydrologic instruments used in water resources investigation programs by the Geological Survey and other agencies.

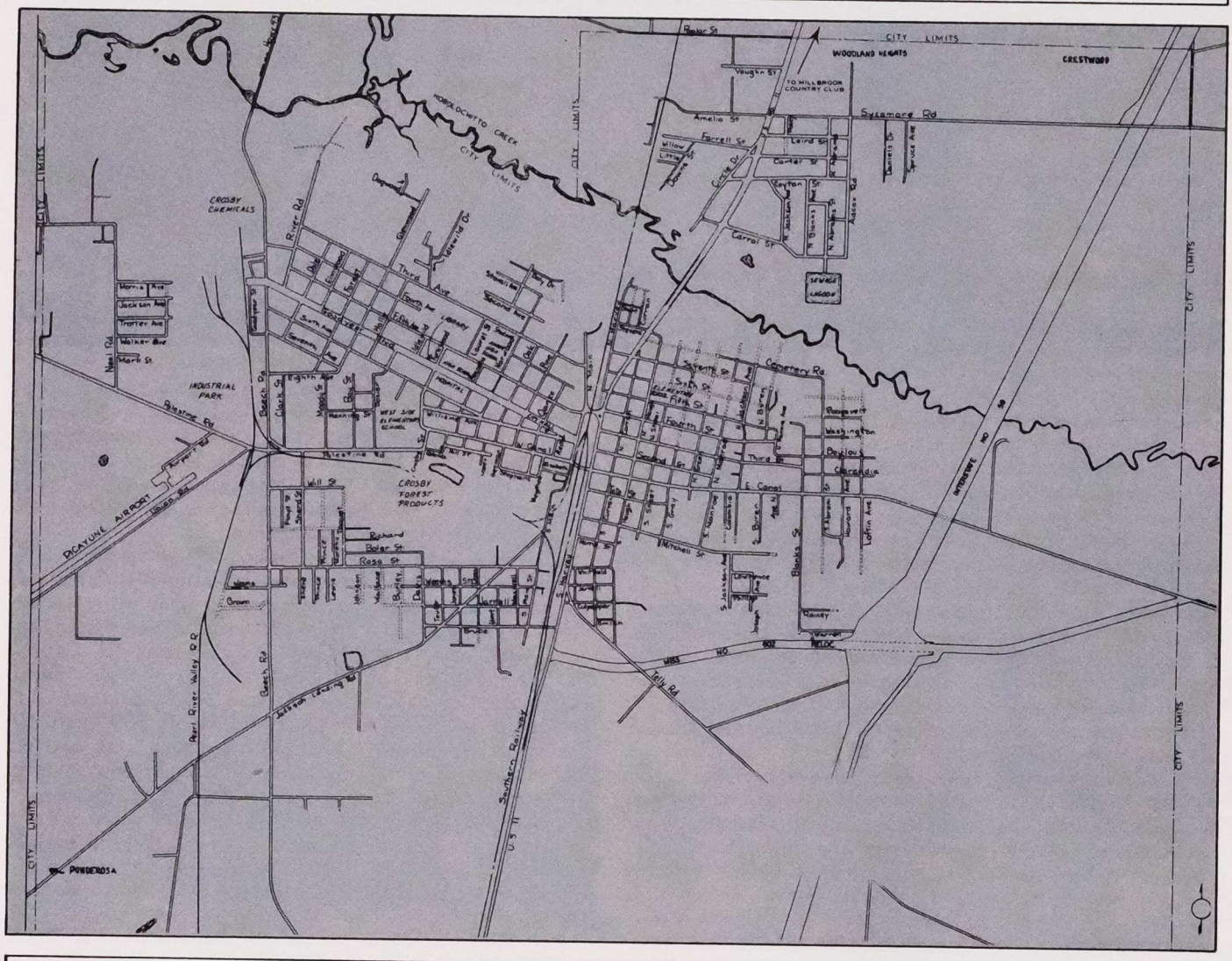
Gulf Basin Hydrogeology

A regional evaluation and interpretation of deep basin hydrogeologic systems in the Gulf Coast is underway with reference to the geothermal resource potential and suitability for underground storage of fluid waste.

Remote Sensing Applications in Hydrogeology

Remote sensing, particularly in the microwave part of spectrum, has a considerable potential for application in hydrogeologic studies. This study will undertake research and development related to making these applications operational. Experiments will be conducted on regional applications of remote sensing in hydrology. Imagery enhancement and hydrologic interpretation procedures will be developed. The work will be undertaken and coordinated with WRD, EROS, and NASA researchers.

PICAYUNE



Bank of Picayune on busy corner of E. Canal and Harvey.

Junior High School plant in Picayune.

Picayune offers quiet, new residential neighborhoods with many trees.

POPULATION—1970 census 10,467.

LOCATION—Extreme southwest Pearl River County on Interstate 59, bisected by U.S. 11 and State 43; on northern perimeter of NASA's MTF buffer zone; 56 miles northeast of New Orleans, 62 miles southwest of Hattiesburg; on mainline of Southern Railway System.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor, four Councilmen, City Manager, operating under Code Charter.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation city $18,258,425, including school district $26,010,175, approximately 35% of real value. Tax levy 42.5 city, sep. dist. rate 29.5. Bonded debt city $52,000, school district $913,200; Self-liquidating Rev. Issues. Util. $2,574,000, Industrial $710,000.

SCHOOLS—6 public, enrollment 4,375, 1 private school, enrollment 225.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police chief and 16 officers, 5 policewomen, 5 policewomen on duty in school months, 3 radio equipped patrol cars. Fire chief and 10 firemen, trained volunteer crew, 2 fire stations, 3 pumpers—750 gal. per min., water pressure maintained at 60 lbs. per sq. in.

UTILITIES—City-owned water, sewer, and natural gas systems; new sewerage treatment plant; recently completed $2,010,000 expansion and additions to sewerage collection system; electricity, Miss. Power Co. and Coast Electric Power Ass'n.

MEDICAL—Lucius Olen Crosby Memorial Hospital, 100 beds; Health Center; 3 private clinics; new convalescent home; 12 doctors; 5 dentists.

CHURCHES—18, representing Baptist, Catholic, Christian Scientist, Church of God, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian.

RECREATION—Park, playground and pool owned by city and operated by YMCA; New YMCA building; playground with swimming pool; year round recreation program with full-time supervision; Picayune Memorial Stadium, seating capacity 5,000; 18 hole golf course, swimming pool, at Millbrook Golf and Country Club; water sports nearby; 2 motion picture theatres; Little League and Scout groups for youth; bowling lanes. New 5 acre park and playground in Roseland section.

CULTURAL—Margaret Reed Crosby Memorial Library and Cultural Center; Friends of the Library; Picayune Art Guild; concerts and plays at 1,200 seat auditorium at Picayune Memorial High School; Little Theatre group; Annual Art Festival.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Lions, Masons, Shrine, VFW, American Legion, Kiwanis, Jaycees, Civitan, Civic Woman's Club, Garden Clubs, Scouts, 4-H.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Chemicals, paint and varnish, security devices, fireproof safes and filing cabinets, veneers, refrigerated truck bodies, steel fabrication, construction, metal containers, electrical home products, forest products, printing and publishing.

PLANNING—City utilizing planning program for growth as prepared by professional planning advisors. Plans for canal to navigable channel in Pearl River being studied and considered. Greater Picayune Inc. dedicated to procuring new industry for the Picayune area.

The growing city of Picayune is located on the northern border of the buffer zone of NASA's Mississippi Test Facility. The recent conversion of this facility to an important center of environmental research has brought many new families to Picayune during the past months. Their choice may well have been influenced by the economic stability and strong leadership of the community, operating under a mayor-council-city manager form government, one of the first to be established in the state many years ago. The city has flourished under this arrangement and the governing processes have functioned with admirable efficiency and effectiveness, making great strides in all areas of municipal responsibility.

This smooth flow of operations has enabled the city to annex large areas and in relatively short time extend all municipal services to those areas. Thoughtful planning for recreational facilities throughout the city has provided centers and playgrounds accessible to all citizens.

A recent appropriation of $30,225 in Federal funds for playgrounds will be matched by a like amount from the city to improve lighting on ball fields, rebuild bleachers, construct a swimming pool and rebuild bathhouses.

The city is in the process of overlaying old streets on a pay-as-you-go basis, allocating $100,000 per year, a sum which covers the cost of surfacing about 8 miles of street. Highway 11 in Picayune is being completely reworked, including drainage.

The value of industry to the city's economic well-being is recognized and the city is guided by a study from the Mississippi Research and Development Center in its efforts to make the local situation as attractive as possible to both interested and established industrialists.

The largest industrial operation in Picayune is a plant manufacturing electric blanket controls and vanity mirrors, where 235 employees produce some three million controls and nearly 200,000 vanity mirrors annually. Another new company manufactures security devices and fireproof safes and filing cabinets.

A long established builder of refrigerated truck bodies has added the production of large movable refrigerated food containers and a unique forest products company handles all types of timber products from wood chips to poles and piling, both buying and selling. This company is geared to produce 12 million board feet of lumber per year and employs 100 individuals. A container plant and a large machine works also operate with success.

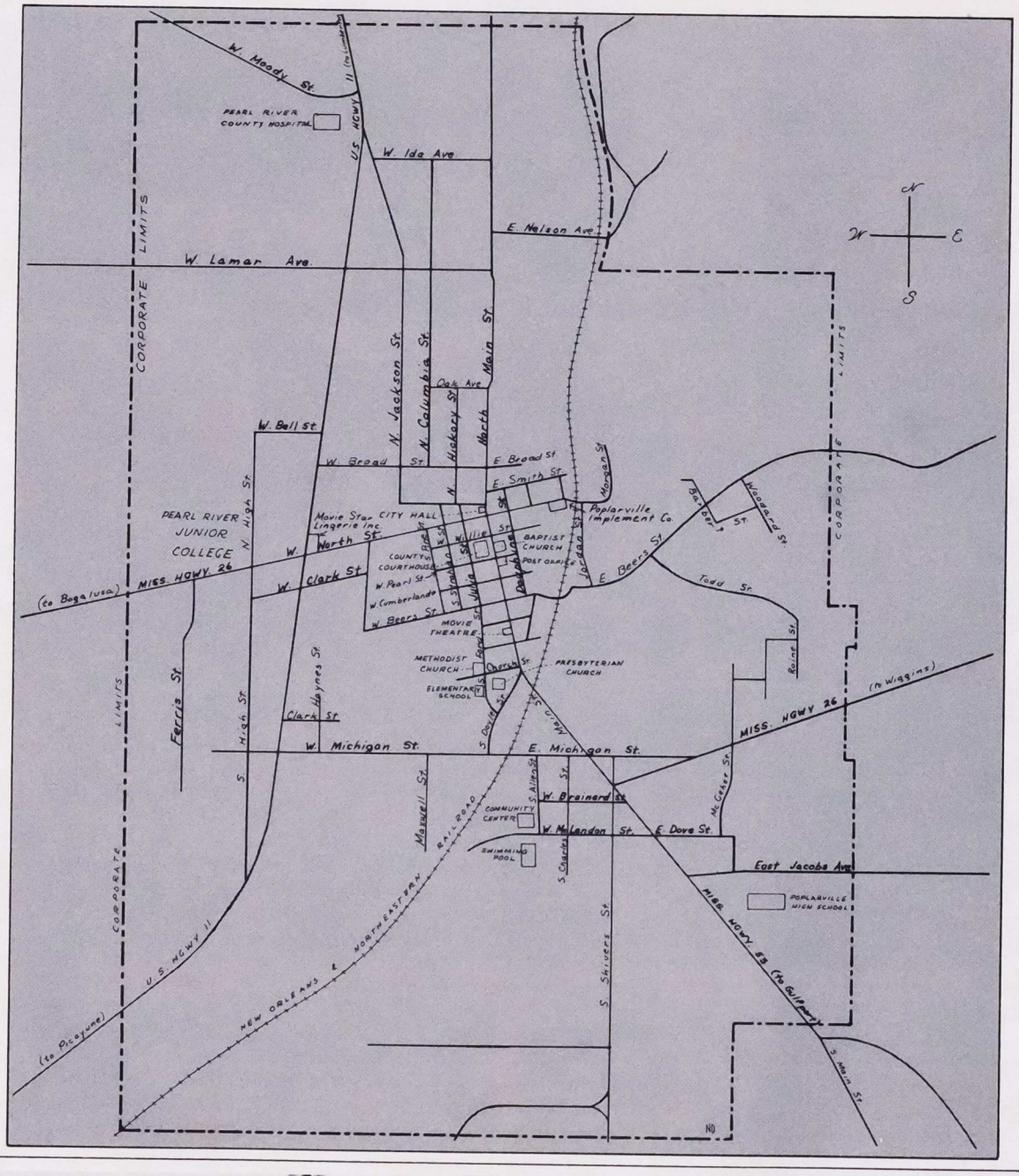
Great pride and dedicated effort have made Picayune schools outstanding in the area. Plans are now underway to construct a $540,000 vocational-technical school which will offer courses in automotive mechanics, building trades, metal trades, secretarial training and drafting.

Cultural opportunities have been developed for the benefit of all ages. Each spring, a Festival of the Arts, embracing all interests of performing and creative talent, involves hundreds of people. Each year symphony orchestras are brought to the community under the sponsorship of the Civic Woman's Club, with special matinees for youngsters.

The Margaret Reed Crosby Memorial Library has a continuous annual program of book reviews, lectures, film and slide shows, art shows, and exhibits of many kinds, all keyed to local interest. This magnificent

Continued on page 80

POPLARVILLE

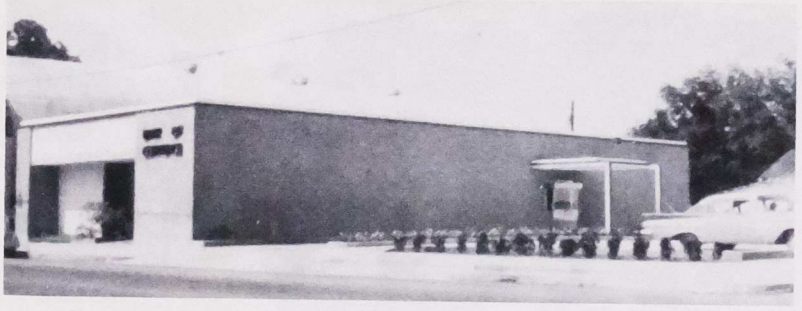


Sponsored by the City of Poplarville

Sponsored by Movie Star, Inc.

Bank of Commerce building in Poplarville.

Opposite page, left, large main plant of Movie Star, Inc. on Hwy. 11; right, new plant of Movie Star, Inc. on Hwy. 53 South.



In the center of Pearl River County, in a region of rolling hills patterned with pastures and forest lands, the city of Poplarville serves as trade center and hub of a fast-growing agricultural area. The county is now recognized as one of the leading livestock producing counties in the state. Poplarville, the county seat, acts as both marketplace and information center for stockmen of the area.

In March of 1972 a Beef Cattle Field Day was held at Pearl River Junior College, which is located in Poplarville, and several hundred cattlemen attended with representation from 40 counties present. An information-packed program on many phases of cattle raising was presented by a team of experts.

In July of 1972 an Area Winter Grazing Conference, held at the County Courthouse, drew record crowds of livestock producers. These meetings are held annually and provide a valuable service to Poplarville area stockmen.

The economic impact of cattle can be evaluated to some degree by activity at the new stockyard just east of Poplarville on Highway 26, where an average of 1200 head per week are sold.

The total agricultural impact on the Poplarville economy is suggested by the county's annual total of $16,000,000, realized from combined agricultural sources.

The calf winter grazing program is the largest revenue source with last annual figures counting 26,500 head at $182 each. Beef calves and cull calves are next, totalling over $3 million with forest products third at $2.25 million. Dairy products, soybeans, corn, sorghum, silage, hay, vegetable crops, swine, poultry and tung rank in dollar value in the order given.

The Poplarville Research and Extension Center, a south Mississippi branch experiment station of Mississippi State University, is located in the western part of Poplarville near Pearl River Junior College and is the first of its kind to be established in the state.

In this pilot effort, both extension and research personnel work together, with research personnel dedicating themselves to research efforts and extension personnel concentrating on helping with tours and field days and maintaining communications between farmers, cattlemen, and nurserymen and the research team.

Programs included in the work scope of the center are developing, promoting, and conducting educational programs on winter grazing for beef cattle, soybean culture, and commercial culture of ornamental plants. Because of the increasing amount of technical knowledge necessary to agriculture operations, centers such as this one at Poplarville are vital to the state.

Community leaders maintain a balance in the local economy by constant awareness of the requirements of established industry and the necessity to add more industry as the city grows. With growth in mind, the Poplarville-Pearl River County Airport Commission was formed and a tract of land was acquired to construct an airport. The site is on Highway 53, two miles south of the city limits and ideally close to an Interstate 59 interchange.

Poplarville's biggest employer is Movie Star, Inc. with two plants located in the city. The larger plant, located on Highway 11, is the center of operations and houses all cutting, IBM equipment, warehouse, and shipping facilities. During peak production periods, approximately 450 persons are employed in the various departments.

The second plant, a large new structure, is located on Highway 53 in south Poplarville. It is one of the most recent additions to Movie Star's growing number of factories. This plant provides employment for 253 workers, predominantly sewing machine operators. Movie Star, Inc., now has a total of ten factories in Mississippi.

POPULATION—1970 census 2,312.

LOCATION—Slightly north of central Pearl River County on Interstate 59, bisected by U.S. 11 and State 26, northern terminus of State 53; on mainline of Southern Railway System; 23 miles north of Picayune, 39 miles southwest of Hattiesburg; 313 ft. above sea level.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and Board of Aldermen; Code Charter; incorporated March 4, 1886.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $2,448,810, approximately 20% of real value. Tax levy 20.5 mills. Bonded debt. Self-liquidating Revenue Issue $712,000.

SCHOOLS—4, under Poplarville Special Municipal School District of County, enrollment 1,875. Location of Pearl River Junior College, enrollment 1,116.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—County law officers and 2 city police officers provide 24 hour protection. Volunteer fire dept. with trained crew of 14 men; 500 gal. per min. pumper, water pressure 70 lbs. per sq. in.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems, 3 water wells, 2-250 GPM, 1-500 GPM; gas and electricity, see County.

MEDICAL—Location of 30 bed County Hospital; County Health Center; 2 doctors, 1 dentist. New convalescent center at hospital.

CHURCHES—8, representing Baptist, Catholic, First United Pentacostal, Methodist, Presbyterian.

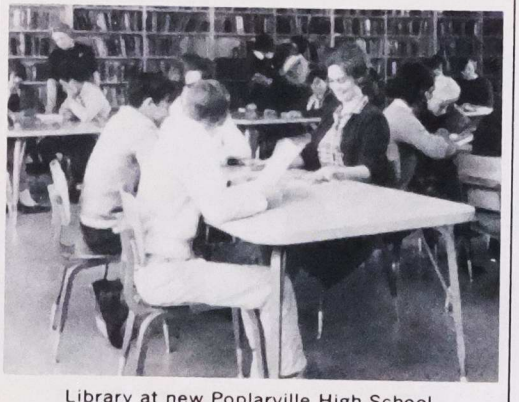
RECREATION—Recreation Center with swimming pool, baseball diamond, tennis court, community hall; nearby Pearl River Valley Country Club, nine hole golf course; new, Hillsdale Country Club; hunting in season, fishing in nearby streams; stadium for sports activities at Pearl River Junior College; motion picture theater, semi-annual horse show.

CULTURAL—Pearl River County Library, Poplarville unit.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—North Pearl River County Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, American Legion, VFW, Masonic Order, Business and Professional Women's Club, Garden Clubs, 4-H, Scouts.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Farm implements manufacturing, garment factory, fertilizer plant, printing and publishing.

PLANNING—The city of Poplarville has adopted a new long range comprehensive plan covering every aspect of development and recommendations for future expansion. City recently completed construction of expansions and enlargement of city water and sewer systems. New city-county airport now under construction.



Library at new Poplarville High School.

Much plant research is underway at Experiment Station at Poplarville.

The city, along with the county, works closely with the Gulf Regional Planning Commission and has adopted a long-range comprehensive plan to guide municipal growth in the coming years.

Recreation advantages in and around Poplarville are many and to increase these advantages for a growing population, 20 acres on the beautiful Pearl River, west of the city, were transferred to the Pearl River Basin Development Commission for use as a Water Park. Construction will begin soon on a boat launch ramp, picnic facilities, a pavilion, and rest rooms.

Poplarville High School has also acquired an additional 16 acres of land and has cleared it in preparation for a new addition to that education center.

The beautiful campus of Pearl River Junior College at Poplarville started in 1908 with one building and today has grown to a splendid complex of modern structures offering excellent courses of study. In the summer of 1972 the college added night classes in environmental science geared for adults in positions of responsibility who have the opportunity to contribute positively in problem situations.

Each year the county fair is held in the autumn and brings scores of participants and hundreds of viewers. In addition to the county fair, the Pearl River County Fair Association sponsors the annual Walking Horse Show at Poplarville each summer. At the twelfth such event in 1972, a crowd of 2,000 people assembled to see over 100 participants displaying the qualities of some of the most beautiful walking horses and pleasure horses in the South. Horses were brought from Illinois, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, and all over Mississippi to compete in the event. Another Poplarville event brings forth canine "aristocracy" to perform in the Field Trials, a popular showing that is well attended.

Poplarville offers an attractive way of life for families. Young people can live at home through fourteen years of education then continue senior college and graduate work at the University of Southern Mississippi at Hattiesburg, only 45 minutes away via Interstate 59. Business establishments of the town offer all goods and services needed by residents, and friendliness and hospitality are the basic way of life in this genial community which seems to typify the ideal American "home town."

PASS CHRISTIAN *Continued from page 31*

The new $1 million Coast Episcopal High School in Pass Christian, built to accommodate 300 students, grades 7-12, was readied for the 1972-73 term. The main structure contains 13 classrooms, staff and student lounges, library, and general offices. An athletic field house, baseball diamond, football field and tennis courts complete the complex.

The only known gospel singing school in the country is located in Pass Christian. It offers a four-week course each year that includes harmony, theory, sight reading, ear training, and song writing.

In March 1972, a $415,800 program of improvements to Pass Christian harbor was approved by the city council. It will consist of bulkheads, additional parking, sewerage pump-out station, renovation of existing boat ramp, two picnic shelters, rest room, picnic and playground equipment, 32 new boat slips with electrical and water connections, electrical connections at 67 existing slips, new dock for 71 skiffs, landscaping, and removal of overhead wires.

In the summer of 1972, the city's fire department completed a pre-plan survey of all commercial and public buildings and will now have floor plan diagrams of all such buildings to consult in case of emergencies. The fire department has also established a system of identification of homes where invalid or semi-invalid persons reside, for rapid rescue in case of fire.

Leisurely living is easy in Pass Christian. The beach is walking distance from most residences since the city stretches along the coastline. The golfer finds an excellent course at the western edge of town and the fisherman can take his choice of fresh or salt water fishing. Beautiful Memorial Park in the center of town provides a shaded play and picnic area to be enjoyed by all ages.

This quiet town is truly a pleasant place to live, work and play, rich in opportunities to choose a way of life or spend leisure time in a manner most agreeable to each individual. The sportsman, photographer, musician, artist, garden lover, amateur actor, can each find outlets of expression through organized groups. Life is relaxed and easy and residents are eager to welcome and include all who elect to come to this most delightful seaside city.

Small Craft Harbor at Pass Christian.

WAVELAND *Continued from page 60*

Not to be surpassed by the gentlemen, the ladies of the town reign supreme during the pre-Lenten Mardi Gras season when their organization called "the Krewe of Nereids" presents a brilliantly staged "bal-masque" in the best traditional Mardi Gras style and a dazzling daytime parade of floats created by one of New Orleans' parade design specialists. This event, usually in late January or early February, draws thousands of spectators to join in the merrymaking and is one of the most elaborate parades presented in Mississippi's coastal area.

Guiding the growing community at the governing level are able and conscientious leaders who continually strive to maintain the best possible public services. At present they are working toward realizing a new multi-million dollar sewer system for their town.

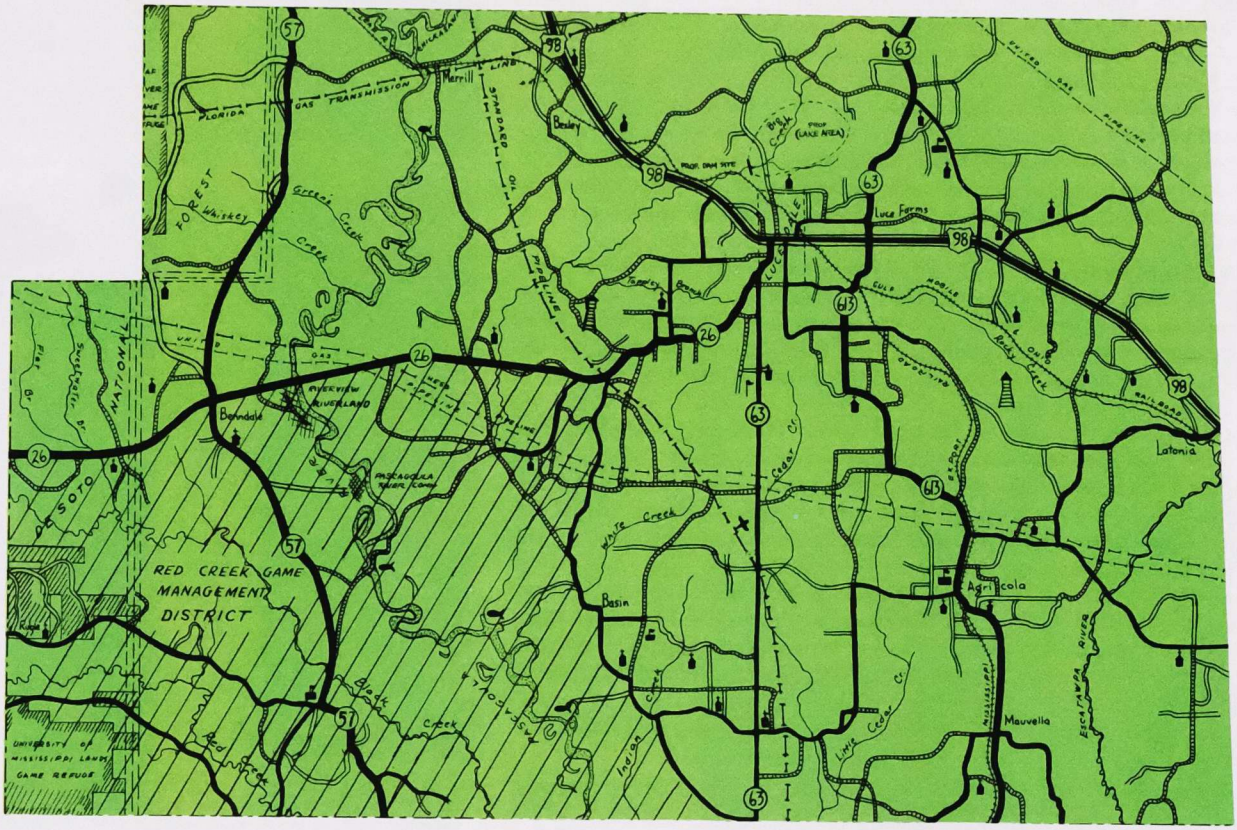
The city has a modern fire department and 24-hour police protection. City streets and playgrounds are well-maintained. In the not-too-distant future a state park on the shoreline is to be developed at the western end of the city and will offer an outstanding recreation facility to local and nearby residents.

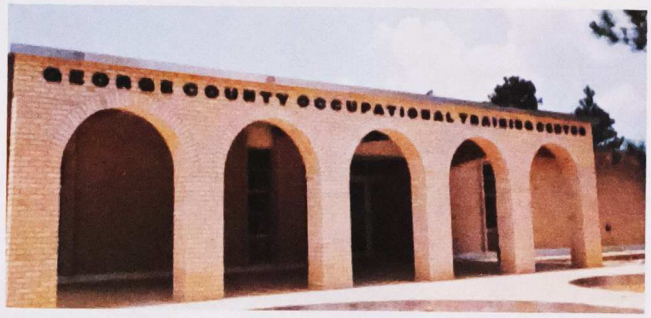
As the incorporated city of Mississippi's coastline nearest to the metropolis of New Orleans, Waveland has many commuters to that large city who prefer to live in this gardenlike environment so conveniently close. A main thoroughfare leads directly to an I-10 Interchange only 3-1/2 miles from Waveland's city limits. Many retired persons, as well as young families, have taken advantage of the opportunity to live here where most residences are walking or cycling distance from the sand beach playground.

Residents of Waveland show great generosity of spirit as they invite and welcome newcomers to join their happy community.

Children at play on Waveland School playground.

GEORGE county





Sponsored by the George County Board of Supervisors

Right, many new homes are under construction in George County. Opposite page, left, top photo, New Vo-Tech School in George County; below, new nursing home, right, two views of handsome Singing River Electric Power Association building in Lucedale.

AREA—480 sq. miles; 305,053 acres.

POPULATION—Estimated 15,000.

LOCATION—Boundaries; Greene County, north; Jackson County, south; Stone and Perry Counties, west; Alabama state line, east.

CLIMATE—Mild; annual averages, temperature 74°, frost free days 264, rainfall 57 in.

GOVERNMENT—County Board of Supervisors, one elected from each of five beats; county organized April, 1910.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $13,000,000, approximately 15% of real value. Tax levy Dist. 1-2, 54 mills, Dist. 3, 57 mills, Dist. 4-5, 61 mills; homestead exemption 16 mills. Bonded debt $54,000; new issue for School $400,000.

SCHOOLS—6 attendance centers, enrollment 3,500; all schools, including Lucedale, in county system; 42 regular school busses. One private school at Basin, enrollment 80.

MEDICAL—George County Hospital, County Health Center, both in Lucedale on Winter St. (State 26), Glen Oaks Nursing Home.

UTILITIES—Urban electricity, Miss. Power Co.; rural electricity and industrial electricity, Singing River Electric Power Ass'n, Natural Gas, United Gas Co.

HIGHWAYS—U.S. 98 northwest-southeast through Lucedale; State 63 north-south through Lucedale; State 26 west-Lucedale; State 613 Lucedale-south; State 57 north-south in western half of county.

TRANSPORTATION—Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad; Miss. Export Railroad; Gulf Transport Bus Lines; West Bros. and Gordon motor freight lines; Farmco Airstrip, State 63, south of Lucedale, for light planes; nearest scheduled flights at Pascagoula and Mobile. Navigable streams, Pascagoula River, Escatawpa River, Black Creek.

COMMUNICATIONS—Newspapers; 2 weeklies, George County Times, Lucedale Ledger; dailies from Hattiesburg, Jackson, Mobile, New Orleans. Radio; Lucedale, WHHT broadcasts daily on 1440 KC. Television reception from Hattiesburg, Mobile, Pensacola. Civil Defense radio equipment will provide contact with both Jackson and Pascagoula in emergency.

RECREATION—Boating, water skiing, hunting, fishing, golf course and swimming pool at Country Club—State 63 south of Lucedale, Luce Memorial Park, Lucedale Annual Horse Show sponsored by Rotary at Agricola; County Fair, October each year; George County Boating Club, 3 races per year; boats, bait and overnight accommodations at 2 locations on river; boat launch ramp; 4 riding clubs.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Clothing manufacture, veneers, pulpwood, plug mill, feed mill, sawmills, cattle and farming, printing and publishing, fertilizer plant, stockyard, steel form, pallets for shipping industry.

NATURAL RESOURCES—Pine and hardwood forests, good farming soil, abundant water, temperate climate, pottery clay, sand and gravel beds, 3 navigable streams.

PLANNING—George County Local Development Inc. organized to promote county growth; county has employed Owens and White Engineering Services, Baton Rouge, La., as consulting engineers to draw up plans and specifications for lake 1½ miles north of town (near U.S. 98). Preliminary studies on water reservoir located on Big Creek, part of Pat Harrison Waterway Project. New Courthouse building and annex to hospital under consideration.

The people of George County were quick to recognize the tremendous opportunity that developed for their county as a result of the burgeoning industrialization of their neighboring county to the South. Jackson County, booming with industry, attracted workers in great numbers. Many of those individuals found in George County the kind of residential environment they preferred.

To provide good access to all parts of this beautiful area, George County spent $600,000 in a one-year period to improve roads and bridges. Continuing with this program, $891,000 has been designated for road and bridge construction and improvements over the next four years with $190,000 of this work placed under contract in the spring of 1972.

The inviting countryside, with its rolling hills, acres of beautiful forest land, and pleasing patterns of farms and pastures, offers a haven from residential and industrial congestion and the discomfort and danger of pollution.

Lucedale, the county seat, is attractive and contains all retail and service establishments required to serve the needs of both urban and rural residents.

The county's school system includes the facilities in Lucedale and provides young people quality education in modern facilities.

A new $482,500 Student Activities Building on the George County High School Campus will provide full-time health and physical education programs for boys and girls. It will now place all three of the school's departments, academic, vocational, and activities, on the same campus.

The Special Education Building on the Lucedale Elementary Campus is of the latest design and employs a specially trained staff to direct the children.

A handsome new vocational-technical school, the George County Occupational Training Center, part of the Gulf Coast Junior District, provides educational opportunities in skills needed by Coast Area industry and will help in increasing the earning power of many residents.

The county has its share of industry mainly related to the valuable harvest of the abundant forests. The manufacturing of veneers, pallets for the shipping industry, lumber, wooden plugs, and poles and piling, provides a strong base for the county's stable economic structure. Added to this, a large garment plant in Lucedale maintains a substantial work force while persons engaged in business and service industries form another large segment of the employment total.

The rich soil of the countryside aids in making agricultural ventures profitable and row crops and livestock contribute significantly in the countywide income picture.

Building costs and the price of land are lower in comparison with nearby areas, another attractive consideration that has resulted in moves to the county.

The Singing River Electric Power Association, a rapidly expanding organization, extends service to all parts of the county enabling the most modern home, encompassing all of the latest electrical innovations for home comfort, to be built in any of the beautiful rural areas.

Singing River EPA is a vital part of the area with a magnificent main office building located in Lucedale. It offers a wide range of customer services including a handsome assembly room which is made available to civic clubs at no charge.

Continued on page 80

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Mississippi's Economic Development Story

By: James H. Watts
Prepared especially for Mississippi Monitor Publications

Mississippi is changing its strategy in its quest for economic and social progress. Today's plan in Mississippi's pursuit of excellence calls for convincing the rest of the world that Mississippi simply has more to offer. The "hospitality state" is today standing on its own feet, with assets capable of attracting the most discriminating client—whether a tourist or a prospective industrialist. A bastion of history and a blue chip for the future, Mississippi is striving for unprecedented achievement in all areas of man's world.

The Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board and its marketing arm, the Mississippi Marketing Council, are proud to be actively engaged in selling Mississippi throughout the world. During the past three years Mississippi has called on clients in California, Oregon, Indiana, Germany, Venezuela and Panama, to name a few of the more distant states and countries.

Following the Venezuela trade mission, Mississippi manufacturing concerns in Corinth, Cleveland and Greenville sold products valued at more than $1 million to the South America country. National Homes, now a booming company in Meridian, moved a plant into Mississippi after the Indiana industrial trip. Daco Industries, a multi-million-dollar company formerly of San Diego, moved its headquarters to Biloxi following trips to the West Coast. Numerous Mississippi food processors are now selling products to companies in Panama as a result of the Latin America trip.

Mississippi is promoting its vacation features through public service messages as well as paid advertising in magazines and television stations throughout the nation. According to a study recently completed by a Mississippi university, the advertising is obviously paying off considering interstate travelers are now spending $420 million annually in Mississippi.

Internal motivation has been the key to Mississippi emerging from a country state, half stuck in the mud. Mississippi is now producing and this production is not only attracting investment capital from other parts of the nation, but the world.

Mississippi is not trying to pattern itself after any other state in its pursuit of economic progress. Because Mississippi was not conducive to so-called "progress" decades ago, the state's people had time to learn the real meaning of progress. Mississippi has geared its expansion program differently because its people realize the importance of good locations, room to expand, clear skies, clean streams and outdoor recreation.

A large portion of Mississippi's wealth has evolved because the state has an abundance of virgin forests, unspoiled streams and natural beauty. Mississippians realize that a unique blending of the philosophies of ecology and agricultural and industrial progress is a must if future generations are to achieve even greater economic success.

Mississippi is obviously in its greatest expansion era in history. International Paper, Weyerhaeuser, St. Regis and Georgia-Pacific have all constructed new mills in the state during the past 10 years. Jackson, the state's capital city, is presently having its skyline lifted with the construction of three 20-story office buildings. Mississippi Power and Light Company has announced it will construct a $400 million nuclear-fueled electric station. Litton Industries' entire engineering and planning divisions, nearly 1,500 high salaried executives, are in the process of moving from Los Angeles to Pascagoula.

Dramatically illustrating Mississippi's impressive growth rate, Mississippi A & I Board industrial figures indicate that during the entire 12 months of 1962 capital investment for new and expanded industries in Mississippi was $53.2 million. During the first six months of 1972 capital investment for new and expanded industries in Mississippi was $495.8 million. In July, 1962, Mississippi had 128,800 persons engaged in work related to manufacturing employment. In July, 1972, the same figure had grown to 201,700 persons.

In July, 1967, Mississippi's bank debits were $1.6 billion; today, the same figure is more than $3 billion. In July, 1967, the state used 5.6 million kilowatt hours of electricity, while in July, 1972, more than 9 million kilowatt hours were used in Mississippi.

Jackson Mall, the fourth largest enclosed mall in the Southeast, generated sales of more than $40 million in 1971. Its mammoth roof spans 14 acres and was constructed at a cost of $10.5 million in 1969.

Jackson and the internationally known Mississippi Gulf Coast are Mississippi's two standard metropolitan areas and both are enjoying their most profitable years ever. Although daunted in spirit by Hurricane Camille in 1969, the Gulf Coast is even bigger and greater today than it was prior to the killer storm.

The Coast's tremendous growth is best represented by the increased population of the three coastal counties. Between 1960 and 1970, Hancock County almost doubled its population with a gain of more than 48 percent; centrally-located Harrison County increased its population by more than 20 percent, while Jackson County showed the third greatest increase in the state with 35 percent.

Employing more than 14,000 employees, the marine division of Litton Industries in Jackson County, the modern constructor of nuclear-powered submarines and commercial service ships, is not only the largest manufacturing concern in the state, but one of the largest shipbuilding industries in the world.

Demonstrating its confidence in the Mississippi Gulf Coast and its people, Pennzoil, a subsidiary of United Gas Corp., an-

A & I BOARD OFFICIALS

Directing the many tasks of the State Agricultural and Industrial Board in its effort to improve Mississippi's economy and the standard of living of all Mississippians are Harry D. Owen, Sr., seated, executive director; and from the left, Paul Fugate, associate director and secretary of the Marketing Council; Jim Miller, manager of the Industrial Department; Paul Robinson, manager of the Small Business Assistance Department; Perry Nations, manager of the Travel Department; Paul Burt, secretary of the A & I Board Executive Committee; and Charles Allen, assistant director.

nounced recently it will invest $280 million in Mississippi with the construction of a refinery in Jackson County. The new facility, scheduled for completion in 1975, will manufacture synthetic natural gas from imported crude oil and will provide hundreds of additional jobs.

Located in the northwest corner of the state, DeSoto County led Mississippi in increased population between 1960 and 1970. This expanding area grew an unprecedented 55 percent. Growing and profiting from new residents and new industries, DeSoto County and its success is primarily due to Memphis overflow.

In the northeast corner of the state, Tishomingo and Lee Counties increased in population by some 25 percent during the past 10 years and both added major industries in Iuka and Tupelo. The new Yellow Creek Inland State Port will headquarter itself in Tishomingo County. When the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway project is complete, the navigable waterway from Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico will be one of the most bustling inland ports in the nation.

Corinth and New Albany are two other leading industrial towns in northeast Mississippi. The percentage increase in manufacturing employment in Corinth and New Albany over the past decade was more than 60 percent, two of the state's greatest gains.

The major Mississippi River cities, Natchez, Vicksburg and Greenville, all boast tremendous vacation opportunities and general outdoor recreation. The three are industrially wealthy with major manufacturing plants located in each. All three are also equipped with ports for direct shipping down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi A & I Board does not try to take credit for all progress in Mississippi, but it is encouraging to the 46 persons employed by the Board to see bountiful evidence of their work in different phases of prosperity in Mississippi, as well as the world.

The work of the A & I Board covers a wide assortment of activities from calling on prospective industrialists in New York to promoting the Choctaw Indian Fair or Natchez Pilgrimage with stories and photographs in nationally-circulated magazines.

The Industrial Department of the Board is the largest and, no doubt, the most important, but it takes the coordinated efforts of the Board's other departments to attract the prospect and eventually the "gravy" to Mississippi.

The Marketing Council seeks marketing sites for all Mississippi made products. The council has an office in the International Trade Mart Building in New Orleans. The Marketing Council utilizes its connections throughout the world to better serve the Mississippi producer.

The Youth Affairs Department exists for the purpose of providing governmental assistance to Mississippi's 22 vocational-technical training centers. These centers enable new industry to be assured that Mississippi has the skilled labor available to man the plant. At present, there are more than 29,000 students studying some 120 different technical skills.

The Small Business Assistance Department helps small businessmen get financial assistance on an economically sound basis. The department, which was created during the 1971 session of the State Legislature, will figure prominently in Mississippi's future by strengthening the economic security of the state, while enabling hundreds of persons to own their business when they otherwise could not.

Ports and Harbors is an important unit of the state's economic growth process. The Board aids and abets private and local government agencies in running three Mississippi River ports, Natchez, Vicksburg and Greenville; one inland port, Iuka; and three seaports, Pascagoula, Gulfport and Port Bienville in Hancock County.

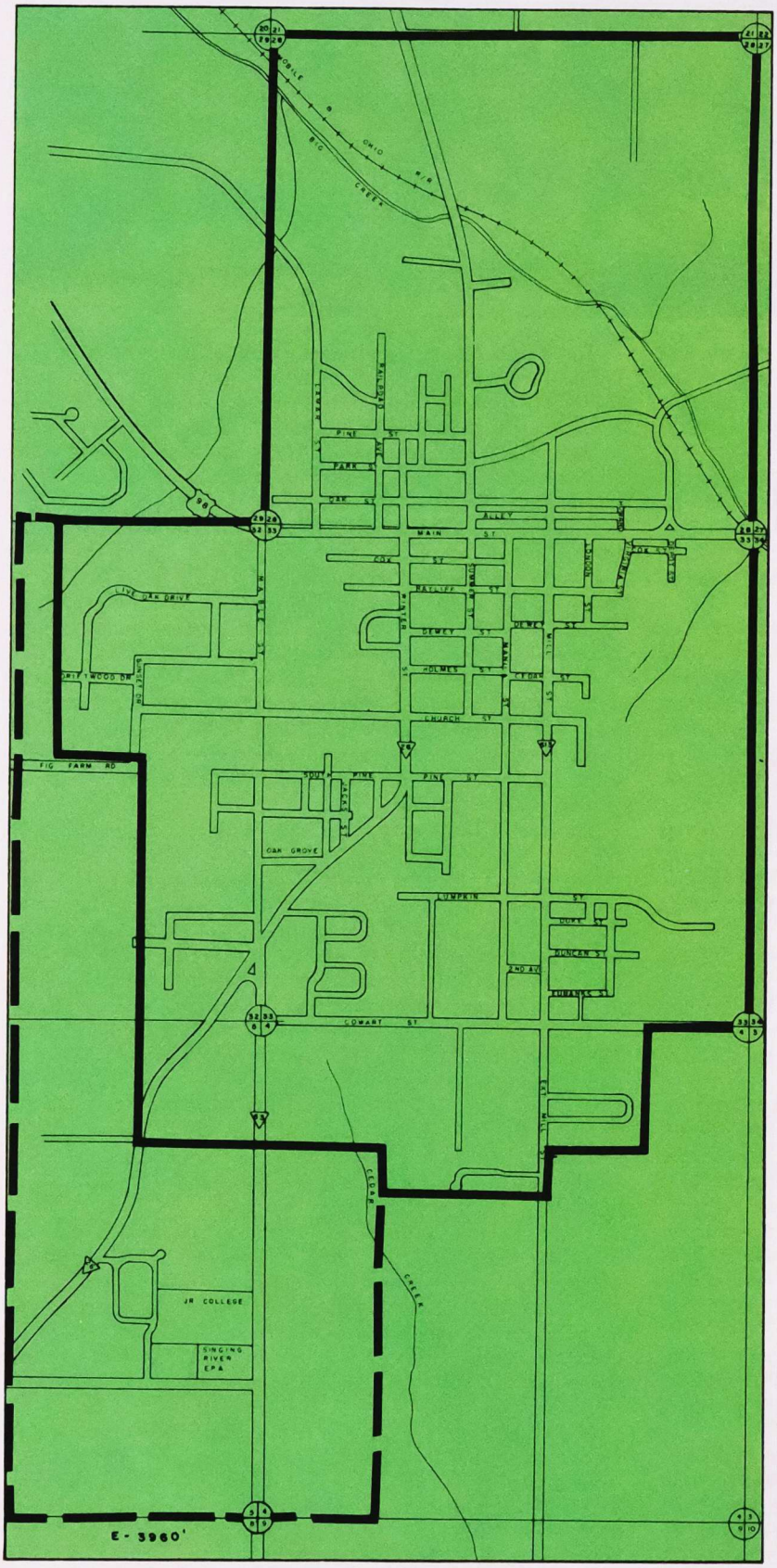
The Travel Department is charged with the responsibility of boosting Mississippi's travel and tourism industry. The Travel Department utilizes its famed Miss Hospitality program, national advertising, exhibits and other promotional activities throughout the nation. The department also answers thousands of inquiries specifically related to vacationing in Mississippi and meets regularly with members of active associations such as the Innkeepers Association and the Restaurant Association.

Thousands of inquiries are received monthly by the State of Mississippi, and they are answered through stories, brochures, pamphlets and letters written by members of the Information Department staff. The department also edits the state's official publication, "Mississippi Magic," and writes news releases and feature stories to go along with photographs also provided by the department for the nation's thousands of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations.

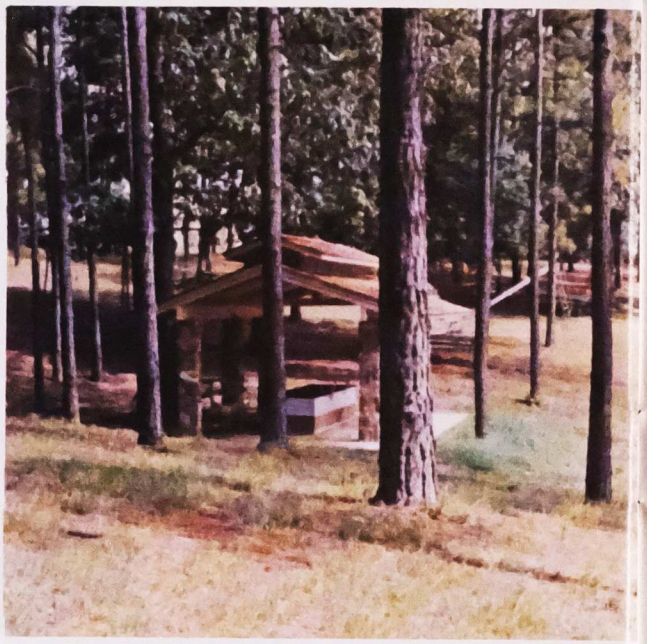
The 46-member professional staff of the Board is backed by 50 of the state's most prominent business and government officials, who serve without compensation. These public servants make up the strong right arm of Mississippi's push for economic achievement. The Governor serves as ex-officio chairman of the Board, 35 of the 50 serve as A & I Board policy makers, with the other 15 serving the Marketing Council in the same manner.

Mississippi's people and the A & I Board have reached one milestone in that they are convinced; they are daily demonstrating their faith and enthusiasm in the state's future welfare by endorsing and actively supporting development programs designed to bolster the state's economy and improve the standard of living of all Mississippians.

LUCEDALE



Sponsored by the City of Lucedale



Picnic shelter with barbecue pit in Lucedale Park.

Gazebo bandstand in park.

Scout cabin in park.

POPULATION—Estimated 2,500.

LOCATION—North central George County, 40 miles north of Pascagoula, 50 miles northeast of Biloxi, 57 miles southeast of Hattiesburg, 37 miles northwest of Mobile.

CLIMATE, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, see County.

GOVERNMENT—Mayor and five Aldermen at large; city incorporated June 6, 1901, Code Charter.

TAX STRUCTURE—Assessed valuation $2,853,353, approximately 14% of real value. Tax levy 16 mills. Bonded debt $16,000 General Obligation, $71,000 self-liquidating Revenue, $5,000 Street Improvement, $35,000 W W Improvement, Spec. Water & San. Sewer System Imp. $123,000.

SCHOOLS—3 attendance centers, part of County School System, enrollment 2,200.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION—Police chief, 5 officers, 2 radio patrol cars; trained volunteer fire dept., full-time fireman, two 500 gal. per min. pumpers, water pressure 40 lbs per sq. in., emergency pressure 50 lbs. per sq. in.

UTILITIES—City-owned water and sewer systems; natural gas, Utilities Inc., electricity, see County.

MEDICAL—Location of County Hospital, 7 doctors, 5 dentists, nursing home.

CHURCHES—12, representing Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist, Presbyterian.

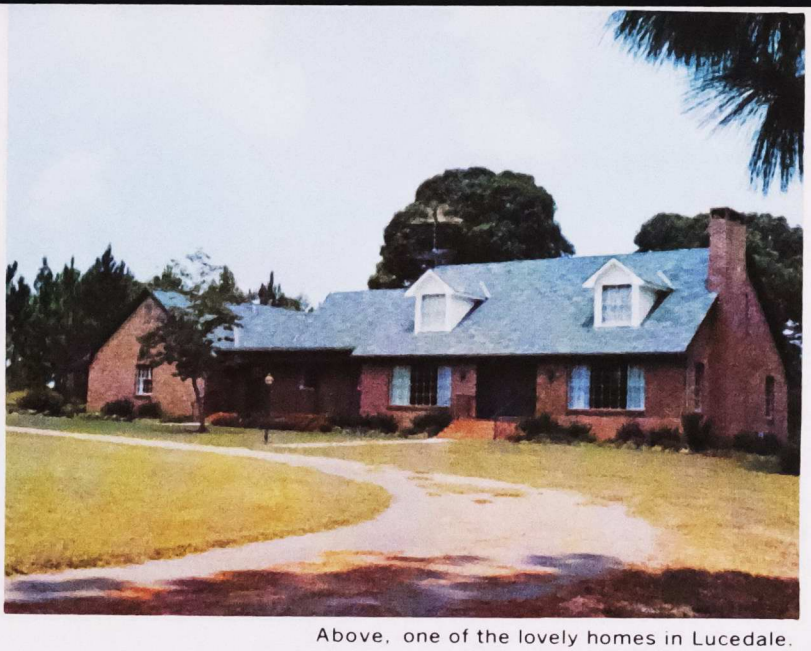
RECREATION—Location of Luce Memorial Park, contains Scout cabins, playground equipment, tennis courts, barbeque pit; Inland Lake and Park, west of city; Lucedale Country Club and Golf Course; roller rink, movie theaters.

CULTURAL—George County Regional Library; Culture Club; Fine Arts Club.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Jaycees, Lions, Women's Club, Masons, Eastern Star, Hospital Auxiliary, Home Demonstration, Farm Bureau, PTA, Garden Club.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY—Garment manufacture, plug mill, feed mill, veneer plant, pulpwood yard, stockyard.

PLANNING—City extending and improving sewer and water systems to serve anticipated population increase resulting from fast growing industrial area adjoining county. Planning program and spacious layout of city expected to attract many newcomers as residents. Lucedale Planning and Zoning Commission working with Southern Consultants, Inc. to develop and implement elements of comprehensive planning program. New shopping center scheduled for construction.



Above, one of the lovely homes in Lucedale.

Parks are an important part of any well-planned urban area. Canopies of green trees and carpets of grass create a relaxing atmosphere and a natural gathering place for all ages to enjoy. There are many attractive, well-equipped parks and playgrounds in the cities of Coastal Mississippi but after one visit, few would dispute the opinion that the most beautiful is located in the inland city of Lucedale.

Occupying a large expanse of hilly land, it is enhanced by the dramatic slope of the site and by some of the most magnificent trees in the area. In addition, it contains playground equipment, picnic shelters, a pavilion, a gazebo bandstand, barbecue pits, tables, benches, and cabins for scout groups.

The park is a tribute to those city leaders whose dedicated plans and efforts were aided by funds, in the amount of $25,000, from the State Park Commission. This superior recreational facility will soon be further expanded by the addition of $22,000 worth of new playground equipment.

Adding to efforts to develop a variety of recreational facilities, local Jaycees have established a new Fairgrounds on 16th section land which was leased for this purpose. A Civic Center containing 6,000 square feet of space and a livestock building have been constructed on the site which is opposite the George County Country Club on State Highway 63.

Daily shopping and service needs of the community are met by businessmen and merchants in a well-stocked business district where many fine new buildings attest to the growth and prosperity of the area.

A new million dollar shopping center will soon be built in anticipation of the increased consumer demands of projected growth.

Intelligent respect for the importance of planning by the city's governing body has resulted in the establishment of the Lucedale Planning and Zoning Commission, a dedicated group of citizens who study local growth and meet with, and advise, Lucedale's officials in matters related to the orderly development of their city. They work diligently within the scope of their delegated responsibilities with a professional planning firm employed to guide their efforts.

The wisdom of the city's leaders in appointing the planning group is doubly appreciated as one studies the growing city. Spaciousness must have been the prime consideration in the original layout of the town for the effect created by the wide tree-lined streets with homes placed well back on lots is distinctive and singularly attractive, giving the city the look of a well-tended garden.

Today, as new subdivisions are shaped, this look is thoughtfully preserved by placement of homes on wooded hillside slopes or other carefully studied locations.

With sound financial planning, the city has been able to extend city services and utilities to these new areas and thereby maintain the quality of the community.

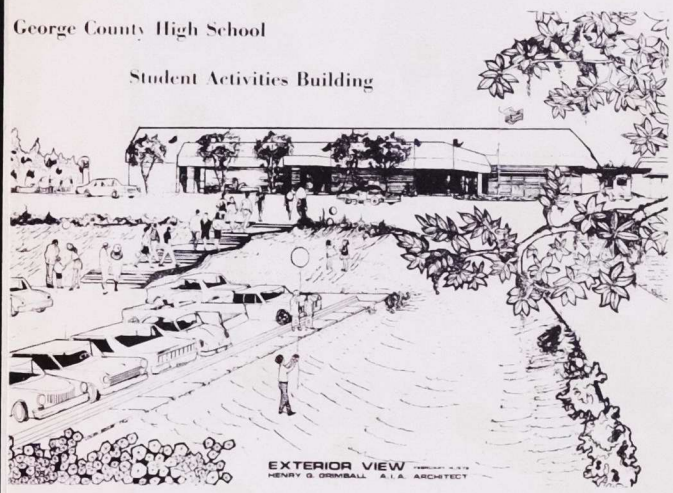
This residential superiority has attracted favorable attention from people who have come from elsewhere to work in the heavily industrialized county south of George County and many have chosen to live in this pretty small city and commute to the more congested areas where places of employment are located. Commuting is easy over the excellent road system.

Continued on page 80

LUCEDALE *Continued from page 79*

George County High School

Student Activities Building



Schools in Lucedale are part of the county system and are new structures equipped with modern teaching aids and offering both college preparatory and business courses at the high school level. The high school has an AA rating from the Mississippi Accrediting Commission.

This school system has been cited as a model in its competent utilization of 16th section lands, according to Mississippi law and in cooperation with the Mississippi Forestry Commission. This prudent management has resulted in considerable additional funds for school support without adding to the residents' tax burden.

The George County Occupational Training Center is located in Lucedale as is the County Hospital and a fine new nursing home. Lucedale serves as trade center for a wide area and is the social center for activities such as the County Fair each October and the annual Christmas Parade.

Many club groups offer the friendly companionship of people sharing common goals and concerns in a wide range of interests from gardening or cultural pursuits to horsemanship or outdoor sports.

If previous living experience has been in a large city, Coastal Mississippi must come as an agreeable surprise to newcomers. The refreshing spectacle of clear blue skies and miles of forest-lined roads must be a welcome sight. When those roads lead them into Lucedale and they stop and receive a warm welcome to such an obviously happy and busy place then it is quite likely they will decide to stay, and making this decision they will join with the people of Lucedale who are determined to retain all of their city's good qualities as it grows and prospers.

Roads are good in George County.

GEORGE COUNTY *Continued from page 75*

George County's leaders recognize a great potential for the future lies in the Pascagoula River, a large stream that flows through the western half of the county to the Gulf of Mexico. Future utilization of the enormous volume of water that moves downstream daily may provide water transportation and a water supply that will open the doors to new industrial developments.

Those who have traveled the highways of the county over the past decade have been aware of the extent of growth in George County. Rich in natural beauty with residents extending a friendly welcome to all, and situated close enough to industrial boom to benefit by its expansion yet removed enough to avoid its problems, George County is destined for growth. That growth will provide a challenge its citizens welcome and are now preparing to meet.

Library in Picayune.

Baptist Church in Picayune.

PICAYUNE *Continued from page 69*

library facility offers not only books on loan for public enjoyment, but a collection of art prints and musical recordings which may be borrowed by library members. In a three-month period of 1972 this library circulated 21,780 volumes.

Many forms of entertainment are available. Some appeal to special interests and some are unusual with wide appeal, such as the "Fly In and Air Show" which was held in the spring of 1972 and attracted 4,500 spectators. Summertime finds the Olympic pool at the YMCA alive with activity and fall heralds the football season, drawing throngs to Picayune's Memorial Stadium. October is Gulf South Fair Month at the local fairgrounds.

Small lakes and picnic areas are scattered throughout the surrounding countryside and the new Walkiah Bluff Water Park offers a wooded site on the banks of Pearl River with a pavilion, picnic tables and benches, and a boat launch ramp.

The living environment of Picayune is comfortable with many advantages and conveniences. Several shopping centers are situated around the city and all needed consumer goods and services are readily available. Businessmen cooperate on special events and sales promotion efforts to encourage local shopping.

The Lucius Olen Crosby Memorial Hospital is a superior medical facility that is approved and fully certified for participation in Medicare and Medicaid programs. It recently added a Respiratory Therapy Department, bringing the total number of departments to fourteen. The hospital utilizes Telmed equipment for rapid diagnosis of heart conditions.

Picayune is in a position, both economically and geographically, to grow at an increasing rate. Her leaders, realizing this, are planning with utmost care and deliberation to maintain the quality and stability of their city.

Mississippi's Largest Industrial Park

PORT BIENVILLE WATERSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK

Located only 3 miles from U.S. Highway 90 via paved access road, 16 miles from Interstate 10, 18 miles from Interstate 59 • an 8 mile shortline railroad connection with the L&N mainline • economical barge shipping channels directly to sites from Intracoastal Waterway • 22 miles to Stennis International Airport by paved highway • Mississippi's nearest industrial site to the New Orleans metro area • land elevations up to 25 feet • 17 miles from MTF Environmental Research Center • utilities include water well and storage tank, sewerage system, and power lines • special facilities can be financed at municipal bond rate.

and STENNIS International AIRPORT

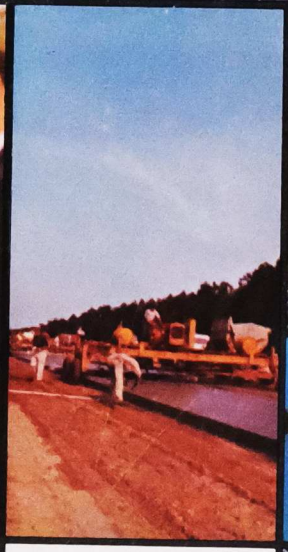
A 24-hour facility with a 4,500 ft. x 150 ft. runway, runway and apron lights, rotating beacon, Unicom monitored on 122.8 megacycles, hangar, fuel and light service, Administration Building, adjoining 90-acre industrial site.

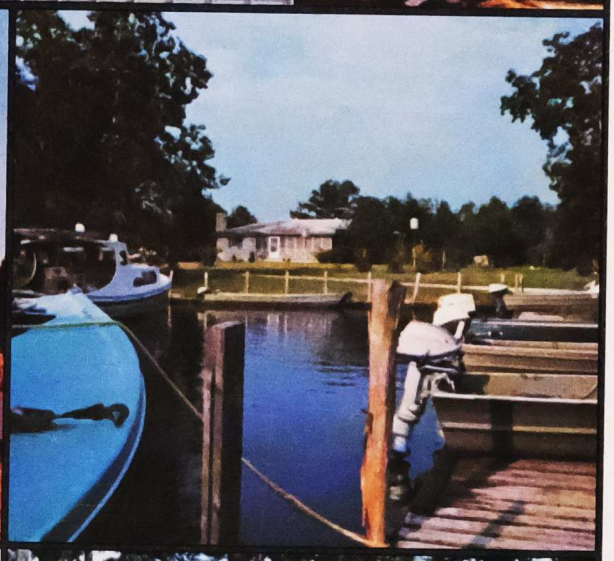
For more information contact
Michael R. Smith, Ph.D., Director
Hancock County Port & Harbor Commission
Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520
Telephone AC 601 • 467-9231

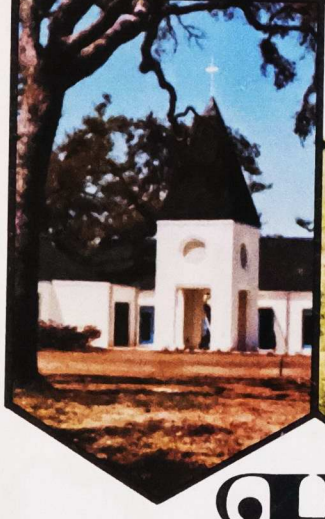
THE HANCOCK COUNTY PORT AND HARBOR COMMISSION

BAY ST. LOUIS • MISSISSIPPI • 39520

TELEPHONE AC 601—467-9231







All this is Hancock County!

MISSISSIPPI